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U.S. Talks Seek Pact On Deficit

Negotiators Say A Compromise Is in the Offing By Tom Kenworthy Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials and congressional leaders pushed for an agreement Wednesday on reducing the federal budget deficit amid conflicting predictions of whether a compromise could be reached quickly.

Some participants in the talks believed a budget agreement, at least in concept, could come later in the day.

The talks have assumed significance in foreign capitals and financial markets, as well as at home, as an indication of U.S. political resolve to put its economic house in order after the stock market plunge of mid-October.

Representative Tony Coelho of California, the House Democratic whip, said Wednesday morning that an agreement was all but sealed and that it would result in a deficit-reduction package of about \$30 billion to \$35 billion this year.

But other negotiators were less sanguine. "It doesn't look good, kids," said Representative Dan Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois, the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Even if a deficit-reduction agreement is reached Wednesday that broadly outlines higher taxes and spending cuts, lawmakers predicted that the details of which taxes to raise and which programs to cut could not be worked out by congressional committees in time to avoid the automatic spending cuts that the Gramm-Rudman deficit-reduction law mandates on Nov. 20.



Saddam Hussein of Iraq, above, and his longtime Arab rival, Hafez al-Assad of Syria, right, conferred with their foreign ministers Wednesday at the end of an Arab League summit meeting in Amman that condemned Iran for its role in the Gulf War but stopped short of calling for sanctions.



A Syrian source said the decisions reached at the summit meeting would not radically affect Damascus's alliance with Tehran.

Arabs Condemn Iran but Stop Short of Sanctions

AMMAN, Jordan — Arab leaders condemned Iran on Wednesday for occupying Iraqi land and expressed solidarity with Iraq and Kuwait, but stopped short of imposing sanctions on Iran at the end of an Arab League summit meeting.

The Arab leaders also backed a call for an international Middle East peace conference and gave approval for individual states to restore relations with Egypt.

Shortly after the end of the summit, the United Arab Emirates announced that it was restoring diplomatic relations with Egypt. Most Arab states broke with Cairo after the late President Anwar Sadat signed a peace treaty with Israel in 1979.

The Arab League's four-day emergency conference had been called primarily to seek ways to end Iranian boats attack Japanese tanker despite nearby U.S. Navy convoy. Page 2.

The seven-year Iran-Iraq war and prevent it spreading to neighboring Gulf states.

The conference condemned Iran for occupying Iraqi territory and its procrastination over the implementation of a UN cease-fire call, said a statement read by Secretary-General Chadli Klibi at the closing ceremony.

Libya, however, dissociated itself from what it described as "American-inspired" decisions. "We have rejected those decisions," said Abdel Salam Jalloud, Libya's second-ranking leader after Colonel Muammar Gadhafi, shortly before leaving for home.

The summit statement urged Iraq to accept the United Nations resolution "in full and in the consequential order of its clauses."

It expressed "solidarity with Iraq and appreciation for its acceptance of UN Security Council resolution 598 and its positive response to all peace initiatives."

The 21 league members present, including Iraq's long-time rival, Syria, endorsed the UN resolution. Adopted in July, it demands a cease-fire, troop withdrawals and an inquiry into who started the war, in that order.

The resolution also threatens measures against any noncompliant party, but Syria has opposed any Arab call for sanctions and none were mentioned in the Arab League statement.

The statement came after four days of exhausting talks often lasting deep into the night, as Iraq's allies sought to shift Syrian opposition to sweeping measures against Iran.

Mr. Assad's spokesman, Gibran Koureih, earlier denied a Jordanian statement that King Hussein, the host of the meeting, had reconciled the two leaders.



ARMISTICE DAY — French soldiers, wearing World War I uniforms, marched Wednesday past the Arc de Triomphe in Paris in ceremonies marking Armistice Day.

Ortega, in U.S., Pledges Total Support for Pact

WASHINGTON — President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua pledged Wednesday that his government would comply "100 percent" with the Central America peace agreement and renewed his call for a direct dialogue with the United States to settle differences.

In a speech to the General Assembly of the Organization of American States, Mr. Ortega also accused the Reagan administration of violating the peace agreement by flying weapons and other supplies to the Nicaraguan rebels, known as contras, since the accord was signed Aug. 7.

"Nicaragua is ready to comply 100 percent with the agreement," Mr. Ortega said. He also renewed his pledge to open a dialogue through intermediaries with the rebel leadership, deciding this group as "the sons of Reagan" who receive their salaries from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

At 83, a Princess in Moscow Comes in From the Cold

By Felicity Barringer New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The faded photographs of the old southern Russian estate, rendered three-dimensional by an antique stereoscope, flipped soundlessly around the cylinder. Princess Yekaterina A. Meshcherskaya was taking another tour of her childhood in the time of the czars.

"That's our garden," she said. "That's the statue of my father. That's my mother on her horse." Then, the final image, the one from the 1940s — an old woman, one from the 1940s — a transparent silhouette against a drab, transparent curtain: "That's my mother again, peeling potatoes."

Moscow Chief Loses Post After Attack on 'Slow Pace' of Reform

MOSCOW — Boris N. Yeltsin, who criticized the slow pace of Soviet reform, was removed Wednesday as head of the Moscow Communist Party and replaced by Lev N. Zaikov, a member of the ruling Politburo, Soviet television said.

Mr. Yeltsin, 56, had tendered his resignation at an Oct. 21 meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee at which he spoke out against the style of Soviet leadership and the slow pace of Mikhail S. Gorbachev's reform campaign.

Most foreign analysts of Soviet affairs, and many Muscovites, had seen Mr. Yeltsin as the boldest and most outspoken proponent of reform in the Kremlin leadership.

"My first reaction to this news is that it indicates a weakening of Gorbachev's influence," a Western diplomat said.

Mr. Yeltsin was brought to Moscow from the industrial city of Sverdlovsk by Mr. Gorbachev and had been a major supporter of Mr. Gorbachev's program of reconstruction, or perestroika.

Mr. Yeltsin earned his reputation as a reformist for his scathing attacks on the alleged incompetence of past party leaders in Moscow.

He also denounced privileges enjoyed by the Soviet elite, such as special shops and medical services, and criticized the lack of open discussion at party meetings.

Soviet television said that a meeting of the Moscow party committee found that Mr. Yeltsin had committed "major shortcomings."

Mr. Gorbachev was among those who attended the meeting, the television said in its main evening news program, but it gave no details of any statement by the Soviet leader.

It said Mr. Yeltsin had been replaced by Mr. Zaikov, 63, a one-time metalworker who rose through party ranks in Leningrad to become a full member of the 13-man Politburo.

Mr. Zaikov is also the party Central Committee secretary responsible for defense industries.

Mr. Yeltsin had been party leader in Moscow since December 1985. His removal makes it certain that he will lose his post as a non-voting member of the Politburo.

Soviet officials disclosed earlier this month that many members of the Central Committee, the party's policy-making body of about 300 people, had criticized him for his attacks on the party leadership.

Mr. Gorbachev, in a speech on Nov. 2 marking the 70th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, included an indirect criticism of Mr. Yeltsin.

He rebuked "headstrong and impatient people" for seeking to speed up the pace of change in the Soviet Union.

Pretoria Says Its Troops Aided Rebels in Angola

JOHANNESBURG — South African troops have fought Soviet and Cuban forces in southern Angola while helping Angolan guerrillas drive back a government attack, the South African military said Wednesday.

The South African Defense Force chief, General Jamie Gekken, said the rebels recently had inflicted heavy losses and stopped Angolan government troops in Cuando-Cubango Province in the southeast.

The rebels of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA, are backed by South Africa and the United States. The Marxist government of Angola is backed by the Soviet Union and Cuba.

The Angolan government had said the fighting, which took place in early October, was the biggest battle in the 12-year-old civil war.

When UNITA began to push Angolan forces back, General Gekken said, Soviet and Cuban forces using "tanks, sophisticated ground-to-air missiles," and "fighter aircraft, including MiG-23s," entered the battle.

South African forces then joined the battle, the general said. Angola said in early October that South African forces participated in the fighting and had bombed and shelled government positions at Cuito Cuanavale, north of the Lomba River where most of the fighting took place.

U.S. Trade Curbs Could Cause Japan to Rearm, Singapore Leader Says

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — A major rise in U.S. import barriers could shatter the world trading system, prompting Japan to rearm and end its longstanding security relationship with the United States, Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore warned Wednesday.

Americans and some Europeans, he said, had shown "visceral hostility to the prospect of Japan becoming the world's leading industrial, financial and technological power."

Mr. Lee also said that in future elections "average Americans" would question why their government was spending about 6.5 percent of its gross national product on defense to keep Japan, Europe and the rest of the non-Communist world secure.

The Japan-U.S. security treaty and the stationing of American forces in Japan since the end of World War II have allowed the Japanese to hold defense spending to 1 percent of GNP or below.

GNP is the value of a nation's total output of goods and services. The Japanese, Mr. Lee said, would surpass the United States in per-capita GNP in 1987 "because they are more productive and have concentrated all their energies and research and development on where it will score in the marketplace."

Speaking at the opening of a conference on the future of the Asia-Pacific region, he said that if the U.S. Congress and administration failed to resist protectionist pressures, there could be "a breakdown in confidence, a rupture in the relationships" between Washington and some of its main trading partners in East Asia.

Those countries included Japan, South Korea and members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, or ASEAN.

The conference was sponsored by the International Herald Tribune as part of the newspaper's celebration of its centennial year. "I think the most terrifying thought for me," Mr. Lee said in answer to a question, "would be a

fundamental shift in the belief of the Japanese that the world they have known since 1945 is ended."

In that situation, he added, Japan would have to depend on itself or align with China or the Soviet Union, or both.

Analysts said that Mr. Lee's concerns about the impact of protectionism on important economic and political relationships in Asia were widely shared by non-Communist government leaders in ASEAN, which is made up of Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

"Other Asians fear Japanese power," one senior official of an ASEAN government commented. However, Makoto Kuroda, vice minister for international affairs in Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry, who listened to Mr. Lee's comments, said that Japan, in concert with the United States, "will strive to play the role of a giant absorber in the Pacific by transforming its economy into one of a major importer."

In his speech, Mr. Lee, a frequent visitor to Japan, said that trade and security were closely related to life and death issues for the Japanese.

"Through trade, they have been able to find constructive expression for their dynamism. They have kept within their borders and improved themselves through trade."

Since World War II, the Japanese and the Germans, "have not had to consider the traditional method of economic expansion, that of expanding their territories, to gain markets."

He added that it "could be disastrous if the Japanese decided that their economic-security relationship with the United States was no longer valid and that they must build up their own defense."

Mr. Lee said that prospects for continued rapid growth in most of the market-oriented economies of East Asia could be upset by a surge in protectionism, a rupture in the U.S.-Japan economic-security relationship or the loss of U.S. bases in the Philippines.

Paul D. Wolfowitz, the U.S. ambassador to Indonesia, said that Asia's high economic growth rates had brought an impressive level of stability to most parts of the region, "but in the process they have become almost essential for continued stability."

Mr. Wolfowitz, a former assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, said he believed that peace as well as prosperity in the region "depend on our avoiding the kinds of disastrous trade wars" that occurred in the 1930s, leading to World War II.

Mr. Lee said the problem was that U.S. deficits would not be turned into surpluses for several more years "and only after some pain was inflicted on American voters."

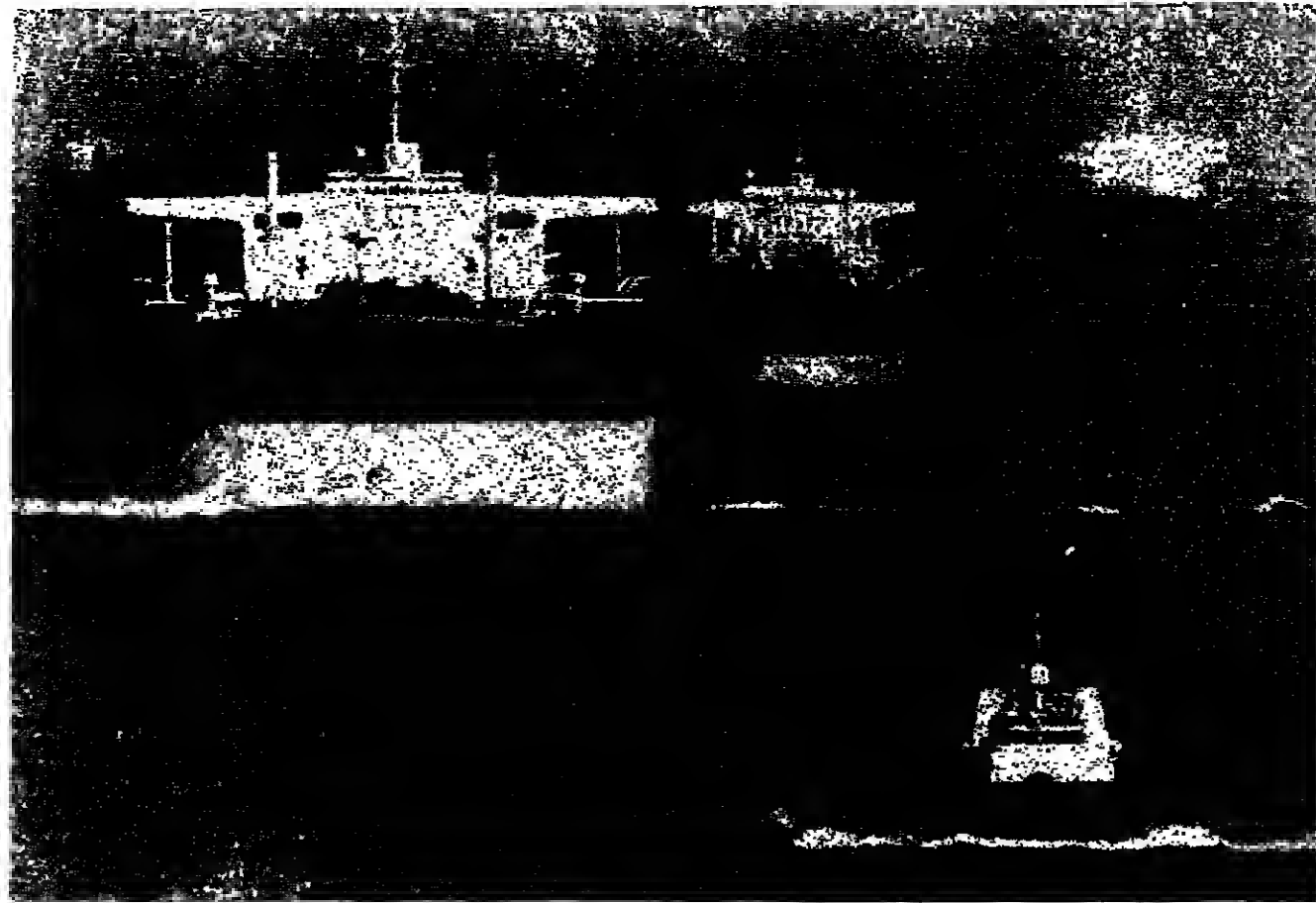
Pressure on U.S. congressmen is "immense," he said. He added: "The key question, therefore, is whether the American leaders will take a long-term view of their present difficulties and allow time for the adjustments to work through the world's economies, or whether the U.S. Congress will take precipitate measures to force the pace of correction and risk a malfunction of the system."

Ariane Launch Put Off By Problems in 3d Stage

Agence France-Press

PARIS — The next launch of the Ariane rocket, planned for the end of next month, will be delayed three to six weeks because of problems with the third-stage engine, Arianespace, the European space consortium, said Tuesday.

The launch, the 21st mission, is scheduled to put two satellites from France and United States into orbit. Faulty third-stage engines have caused several launch failures.



A minesweeping tugboat led the way as a U.S. convoy of tankers and warships sailed into the Gulf on Wednesday.

Iran Hits Japanese Ship Near U.S. Convoy

By Loren Jenkins
Washington Post Service

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates — Two Iranian speedboats, operating close to one of the largest U.S. Navy convoys to enter the Gulf, attacked a Japanese tanker Wednesday as it made its way toward the Strait of Hormuz.

The attack on the Japanese-owned Liquid Bulk Explorer, a 12,964-ton carrier of refined oil products, was carried out in a major shipping channel patrolled constantly by ships of the U.S. and Western European navies. It proved once again Tehran's willingness to defy U.S. claims to defend the right of free navigation without confronting the U.S. Navy head on.

The Iranians were careful not to attack any of the six commercial ships and six U.S. Navy vessels that had just entered the Gulf under the protective guns of the battleship Missouri sailing just outside in the Gulf of Oman, nor did they attack a French convoy consisting of a warship and two French tankers.

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small fire that was quickly put out. A radio operator said there had been no injuries.

The attack was similar to another Iranian speedboat assault on the Grand Wisdom, a U.S.-owned tanker operating under Panamanian registry. It was hit last Friday as the U.S. guided-missile frigate Rentz steamed within a few miles of the tanker.

Though the United States has sent a veritable armada to the Gulf to defend the right of free navigation in the vital waterway, Washington has limited the U.S. Navy to the defense of U.S.-registered vessels or of ships that have occasionally been put under U.S. Navy protection because they were under

charter in the U.S. Sealift command.

Shipping officials said that, although mines laid by Iran in the Gulf had damaged U.S.-escorted vessels, Iran had directly attacked a U.S.-flag vessel only in the case of a Silksworm missile assault on the Kuwaiti tanker Sea Isle City last month. And that, they said, was believed to have been a mistake.

The attack blinded its American captain and wounded 16 other crew members. Three days later, four U.S. destroyers leveled an Iranian offshore oil drilling platform that U.S. officials believe was used for radar monitoring of ship traffic.

Tehran responded with another Silksworm attack on the Kuwaiti oil

loading terminal itself, apparently calculating that the United States would not consider that a pretext for retaliation. Since then they have limited themselves to strikes against vessels not flying the U.S. flag.

Wednesday's attack occurred not far from the 17th U.S. convoy in the Gulf — three reflagged Kuwaiti tankers, two U.S.-flag ships and a Bahraini vessel carrying U.S. military supplies, escorted by four U.S. guided-missile frigates behind two minesweeping tugs. According to U.S. Navy officials in Bahrain, the convoy entered the Strait of Hormuz at 8 A.M. Wednesday, two and a half hours before the attack on the Liquid Bulk Explorer.

ROYAL: A Princess in Moscow

(Continued from Page 1)

Moscow, from which the family fled at the time of the Revolution, "was blown up for the bricks."

Her memoirs of her family and their 19th-century life are being prepared for publication by the monthly literary magazine Novy Mir. A television documentary about the princess and the Meshchersky family is ready for broadcast. She grants interviews to foreign journalists.

Other members of czarist-era noble families — with names like Golitsyn, Trubetskoy, and Sheremetev — remain in Moscow, where they live in the shadows.

"I see some at funerals," said one Muscovite with relatives among the nobility. "It's clear they don't want to have any contact."

But a land that once teemed with princes, counts and lords — a multiplicity of nobles fed by Peter the Great's system of awarding titles for meritorious service and by the Russian practice of passing the fa-

ORTEGA: Latin Pact Hailed

(Continued from Page 1)

an agreed to receive him, he would consent to the presence of rebel leaders at the meeting. The State Department rejected the proposal.

It was the first time any official of the Sandinista government had announced a willingness to meet directly with contra leaders under any circumstances. Indirect talks through Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, the Roman Catholic primate of Nicaragua, are expected to begin soon.

"If Reagan invites me to talk, I would be willing," Mr. Ortega said in the interview Tuesday. "If he wants to be joined by Secretary Shultz, by Calero or by the contra leadership, that is up to him." He was referring to Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

But the meeting envisioned by Mr. Ortega was rejected by a leading State Department official, who called the proposal "not a step forward, but a step backward." The official, Elliott Abrams, the assistant secretary of state for international affairs, said Mr. Ortega's offer was intended to make contra leaders "junior partners of the United States."

Mr. Ortega said last week that he was prepared to open talks with the contras through an intermediary, but he said Tuesday that he would be willing to discuss cease-fire arrangements with contra leaders like Mr. Calero.

EAST: Jaruzelski Offers Deal on Tanks, NATO Bombers

(Continued from Page 1)

would be our spokesman in debt rescheduling talks," the Polish leader said, "and he kept his promise. It was not a big step, but it was a step."

General Jaruzelski has given the strongest endorsement in the East bloc to the efforts of Mikhail S. Gorbachev to overhaul Soviet society. He is widely considered to be Mr. Gorbachev's closest ally in the Warsaw Pact.

He said that Mr. Gorbachev considered last-minute difficulties in scheduling the summit meeting as "an incidental problem" that would not affect the outcome of the meeting with President Ronald Reagan. The summit meeting is set to begin Dec. 7 in Washington.

"It seems to me that the matter of medium- and shorter-range missiles has already been settled," he said.

He indicated that Mr. Gorbachev had agreed to the summit meeting after Mr. Reagan accepted an agenda that included full discussion of the U.S. Strategic Defense

BUDGET: U.S. Lawmakers See Signs of Compromise

(Continued from Page 1)

The budget deficit in the 1987 fiscal year was about \$148 billion.

Representative Pat Williams, a Montana Democrat, said he expected a conceptual agreement Wednesday. "If we don't break something today, we are not going to get it done," he said. "We have no choice, do we, but to come to an agreement. Everyone is watching and it isn't just confined to just Wall Street; it's Main Street, too."

On Tuesday, congressional Democrats involved in the budget talks offered a plan to reduce the 1988 budget deficit by \$33.8 billion. This appears to have propelled the discussions toward Wednesday's critical session.

Although House and Senate Republicans greeted the Democratic proposal warily, arguing that it calls for too large a tax increase and not enough cuts in domestic spending, they said it also established an important marker that could quickly lead to a bipartisan agreement on an overall plan.

"Instead of talking about \$6 billion in differences, we are talking about a billion or \$2 billion in differences," said Representative Trent Lott of Mississippi, a House Republican who was introduced on the 12th day of the budget talks, the Democratic proposal calls for a \$12 billion tax increase, roughly the amount included in separate tax bills that have passed the House and been approved by the Senate Finance Committee.

The proposal also calls for another \$12 billion in savings from reductions in federal spending, \$7.8 billion of it in annual appropriated accounts and \$4.2 billion in entitlement programs, so named because those eligible for benefits under the programs are legally entitled to them. The remaining deficit reduction would come from the refinancing of rural electric loans, user fees, enhanced income-tax collections and savings on interest payments.

Of the \$7.8 billion in discretionary spending cuts that would come from savings in appropriations bills, \$5.4 billion would come from

WORLD BRIEFS

Explosion Kills 6 at Beirut Airport

BEIRUT (AP) — A briefcase packed with explosives went off at the Beirut International Airport passenger terminal Wednesday, killing six persons and wounding 73 others, the police said.

The police said most of the casualties were Lebanese and other Arabs who had crowded the terminal after a five-day shutdown because of a nationwide strike that ended Tuesday.

Among the dead was the woman who had been carrying the briefcase. A police spokesman identified her as Soraya Sahyouni but gave no motive for the bombing. Witnesses said the explosion occurred in mid-afternoon at the main entrance to the airport building.

Arab Girls Are Hurt in Gaza Shooting

JERUSALEM (UPI) — Two Palestinian girls were shot and wounded by an Israeli who opened fire when protesters held his car with stones Wednesday, one of whom was killed in a similar incident in the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip, military sources said.

The shootings sparked more stone-throwing and unrest in Gaza, Israeli Army Radio reported. The driver told officials he had fired several shots into the air after his car was blocked by stones in the road and residents began throwing stones, the radio said.

The driver, who was not identified, fired several shots in self-defense near a girls' school, the sources said. Sylvia Mady, 14, who was wounded in the abdomen, was in fair condition at Ashkelon Hospital, a hospital spokesman said. Jamal Khrais, 14, was being treated for a gunshot wound to her thigh. On Tuesday, a 16-year-old Palestinian girl was killed in Gaza, apparently by Israeli settlers who fired several shots when confronted by stone-throwing students.

2 Arrested in Clark Air Base Killings

ANGELES CITY, Philippines (AP) — The police said two persons were arrested Wednesday and 15 others were being sought after a suspected Communist rebel confessed that he had taken part in the killings of three Americans near the U.S.-run Clark Air Base.

Lieutenant Marcelino Ibanez, chief investigator of the Angeles City police, said the man admitted that he had served as a lookout during one of the four attacks on Oct. 28, in which two U.S. servicemen, a retired U.S. Air Force sergeant and a Philippine businessman were killed.

Communist rebels have not confirmed or denied responsibility for the murders. But rebel statements issued since the killings have threatened attacks on U.S. servicemen and civilians because of U.S. support for the government of President Corason C. Aquino. The police said earlier this year that 200 people had been detained in connection with the Clark killings. Ten were still being held Wednesday.

Vatican Envoy Meets Zhao in Beijing

BEIJING (Reuters) — Cardinal Jaime L. Sin, the Roman Catholic primate of the Philippines, met Wednesday with Zhao Ziyang, the leader of the Chinese Communist Party. It was the first time a clergyman of the Vatican's inner circle had met a Chinese party leader in more than 30 years.

Speaking outside the Cathedral of St. Mary of the Immaculate Conception in Beijing, the cardinal said he was in China to promote relations between China and the Vatican.

China severed links with the Roman Catholic Church in 1957 and has repeatedly accused Rome of secretly appointing clergy and interfering in Chinese affairs. Beijing insists that only it has the right to choose bishops and assails the Vatican for recognizing Taipei as the legitimate government of China.

12th Game of Chess Match Is Drawn

SEVILLE, Spain (Reuters) — The 12th game of the world chess championship between the titleholder, Garry Kasparov, and his challenger, Anatoli Karpov, was agreed drawn Wednesday after 21 moves. Mr. Kasparov leads the match by a score of 6.5 to 5.5 points.

GAME 12
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

White Kasparov	Black Karpov	White Kasparov	Black Karpov	White Kasparov	Black Karpov
1. e4	e6	8. Rc1	e6	15. Ng2	Ra8
2. Nc3	d5	9. Ng3	Ba6	16. Qd2	Nb5
3. d4	Bc7	10. Bc3	Ra8	17. Bb2	Ng7
4. e5	ed	11. Qb3	Qb6	18. Qd3	Qd8
5. Bc4	Nf6	12. Qc2	Nb7	19. f3	Nb6
6. e3	Bf5	13. 0-0	g6	20. b3	Ba3
7. Ng2	0-0	14. h3	Bf8	21. Rc2	Draws

Northeastern U.S. Has Heavy Snowfall

NEW YORK (UPI) — Winter storms struck the northeastern United States on Wednesday, dropping up to nine inches (23 centimeters) of snow and causing traffic accidents that killed at least four persons.

Snow fell across the southern and central Appalachian Mountains, while a mixture of rain, freezing drizzle, sleet and snow extended east of the Appalachians from southern New England to the Carolinas. Snow flurries also reached across the upper Ohio Valley. The wintry weather forced Washington's National Airport in Arlington, Virginia, to close.

The storm system, which began dumping snow across the Great Lakes region on Tuesday, headed off the East Coast but was quickly followed by another storm.

Shift on Berlin Wall Policy Reported

BERLIN (Reuters) — John C. Whitehead, the U.S. deputy secretary of state, said Wednesday that East German leaders had told him it is now less likely that people will be fired on at the Berlin Wall during escape attempts.

After talks with Erich Honecker, the East German leader, Mr. Whitehead said he had told officials that Americans "would never understand why the government would find it necessary to shoot its own citizens at the wall." Asked how the leaders reacted, Mr. Whitehead said: "I was assured that changes had been made which would make it much less likely that people will be shot at again."

East Germany has operated a shoot-to-kill policy at the Berlin Wall and at the border with West Germany to deter people from fleeing. The last killing at the wall occurred a year ago. More than 70 people have died in escape attempts since it was built in 1961.

For the Record

The Liberal Party in Italy postponed on Wednesday a decision on whether to withdraw from the coalition government after Prime Minister Giovanni Gorla scheduled a meeting of coalition leaders for Friday to discuss disagreements over economic policy. (Reuters)

The Australian government approved a law Tuesday imposing fines of 500 Australian dollars (\$340) on passengers smoking on domestic airline flights beginning Dec. 1. (Reuters)

Dense fog brought three Yugoslav airports to a standstill Wednesday, officials said. Belgrade, Sarajevo and Osijek airports were closed and flights were redirected to Zagreb and Titograd. (Reuters)

The European Commission approved a West German plan Wednesday to ban domestic sales of regular leaded gasoline from Feb. 1, 1988. Sales of premium leaded gasoline will still be permitted. (Reuters)

Defecting Albanian soccer players recount unsportsmanlike treatment. (Reuters)

ATHENS — Two Albanian national soccer players who gave their guards the slip in the Athens airport and escaped to Greece said Wednesday that they fled because they were underfed, forced to play football in walking shoes and threatened with a labor camp when they complained. (Reuters)

The Skodra soccer team goalkeeper, Anid Hoxha, 23, and a forward, Lulzim Dershani, 20, said at a news conference that their food rations left them hungry, they had no heat or electricity, and they lacked water for showers in the Albanian soccer academy. (Reuters)

The two players slipped away from their guards on Saturday when the soccer team, on its way to an international match in Malta, was changing planes. Official Albanian delegations are always accompanied by members of the secret police. (Reuters)

They said the last straw was when their team could not afford to buy them football boots, telling them to wear walking shoes to play in at the Malta soccer match. (Reuters)

"When we protested these conditions to the team chairman, we were threatened with a labor camp," Mr. Dershani said. "We were ashamed to play in rags and with walking shoes at an international soccer match." (Reuters)

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WORLD BRIEFS

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...packed with explosives...
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...who had been carrying...
...as Soraya Sahyouni but...
...the explosion occurred in...
...report building.

Hurt in Gaza Show
...Palestinian girls were shot...
...protesters pelted his car...
...was killed in a similar...
...sources said...
...throwing and unrest in...
...told officials he had fired...
...stones in the road and...
...fired several shots in...
...Sylvia Mady, 14, who was...
...14, was being treated for...
...16-year-old Palestinian girl...
...fired several shots...

Clark Air Base Kill
...The police said two...
...and 15 others were being...
...sessed that he had taken...
...the U.S.-run Clark Air...
...chief investigator of the...
...that he had served as a...
...in which two U.S. servicemen...
...a Philippine businessman...
...confirmed or denied...
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Chess Match Is Draw
...The 12th game of the...
...holder, Garry Kasparov, and...
...drawn Wednesday after 21...
...a score of 6.5 to 5.5 points.

GAME 12
GAMBIT DECLINED

	Black Karpov	White Kasparov
1	ch	15. Nf2
2	Be6	16. Qd2
3	Re8	17. Bb2
4	Qc6	18. Bf1
5	Nc7	19. Bg2
6	h5	20. Bf1
7	h5	21. Rd1

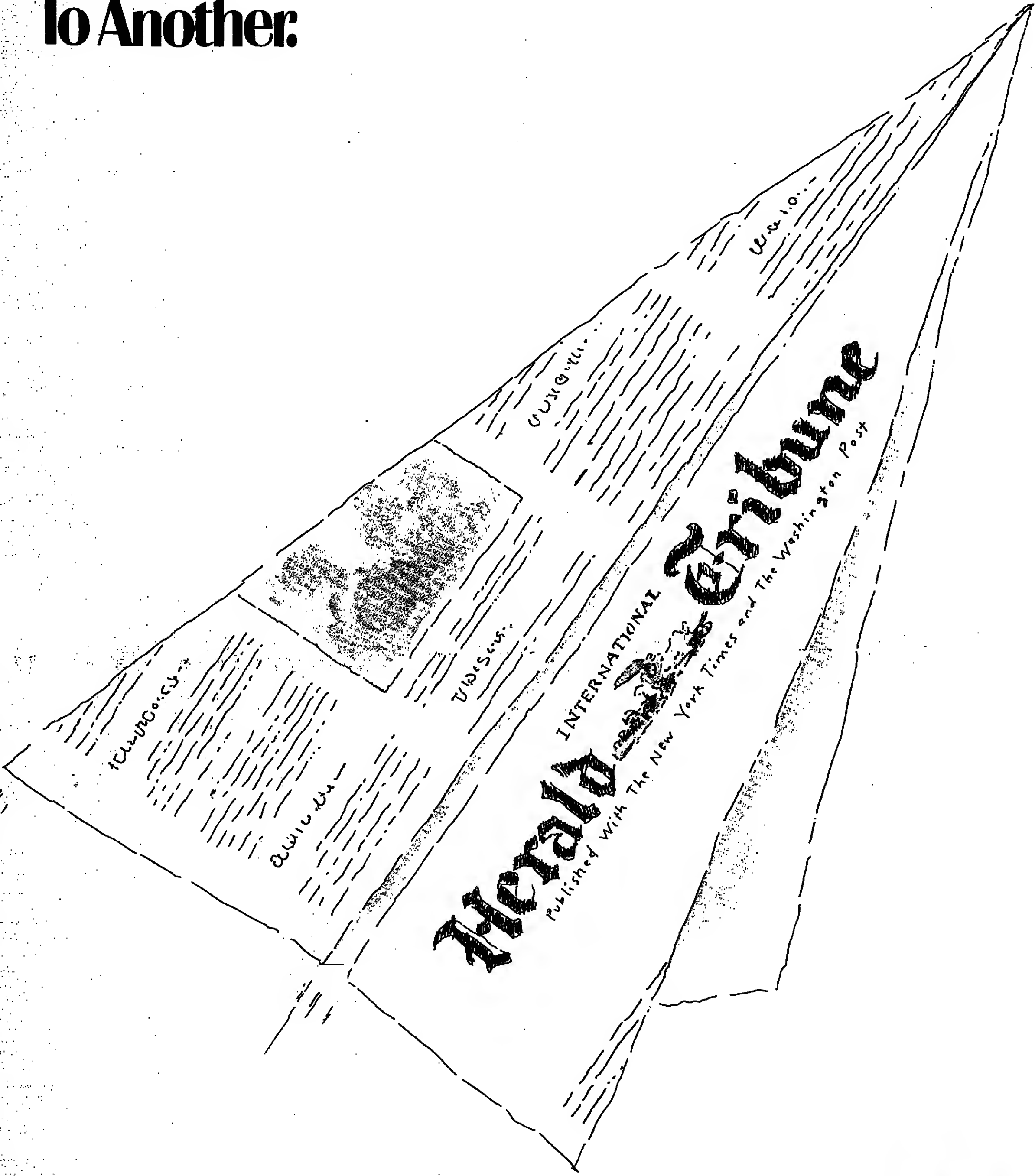
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...Veterans Day events...
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Wall Policy Report
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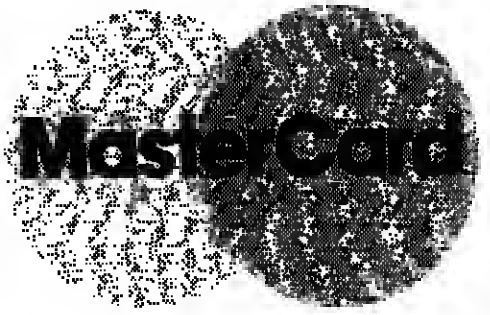
Happy Birthday From One World Traveller To Another



What do you give a hundred year old on its birthday? When the hundred year old is The International Herald Tribune, you give it well deserved accolades. "The Trib" has been as welcome as news from home for a full century, making travellers feel right at home whether they're in Hong Kong, The Hague, or Marseilles. Over the years the truly experienced wayfarer has learned the two travel essentials. They rely upon

The International Herald Tribune for their news, and MasterCard® for just about everything else.

So from one world traveller to another... Happy Birthday. We'll see you around in Singapore, Paris, Rio, Tokyo, Zurich...



One of a series of messages from leading companies of the world appearing during the IHT's anniversary year.

Scientists Report Evidence of Large Object Orbiting Another Star

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The first strong evidence of a large object orbiting a star other than the sun has been reported by U.S. astronomers.

They said the object, hotter, brighter and larger than Jupiter, is most likely the first discovery of a brown dwarf, one of a type of celestial objects that in theory are intermediate between a planet and a star.

Scientists said the object, observed in the vicinity of an aging star 50 light years away, appeared to fit most of the theoretical properties of a brown dwarf. If the interpretation is confirmed, scientists said, the discovery would be an important step in the search for systems of planets and other material orbiting other stars. Disks of particles have been observed around other stars and these are thought to be planetary systems in the making. But until now

scientists had not found any direct, unambiguous evidence of other planets beyond our own solar system, or of the brown dwarfs.

The discovery that brown dwarfs exist could also contribute to understanding the true mass of the universe. Only 10 percent of the mass believed to exist has been observed or inferred, and part of the rest could be accounted for by faint stars and brown dwarfs.

The astronomers who made the discovery, Benjamin Zuckerman and Eric E. Becklin, said Tuesday they observed an excess of infrared radiation from the vicinity of the star Gliese 29-38, in the neighborhood of the Milky Way galaxy. The excess radiation, they concluded, was the heat from an object 50 percent bigger and 10 times hotter than Jupiter.

After ruling out other explanations, the astronomers concluded: "These characteristics

are similar to those that have been calculated for substellar objects called brown dwarfs."

Mr. Zuckerman, who is a professor of astronomy at the University of California at Los Angeles, and Mr. Becklin, an astronomer at the University of Hawaii Institute of Astronomy, reported their findings at the Division of Planetary Sciences of the American Astronomical Society. The report will be published Thursday in the British journal Nature.

Discussing the possibility that the infrared "excess" is indeed evidence of a large body around another star, David Stevenson, professor of planetary sciences at the California Institute of Technology, said: "I think it's the best candidate yet. There is no doubt that they have found something. The only question is whether the excess is a brown dwarf."

In a commentary accompanying the report in

Nature, David Lindley, an editor of the journal, presented "at least three reasons to be excited about the discovery."

One, the detection of such a dim body like a brown dwarf could help astrophysicists in their calculations of the total mass of the galaxy.

Two, the size of the object sets a lower limit on the mass required for a body to develop the internal pressures and temperatures necessary for nuclear fusion to begin and hence a star to be born. It presumably must be more than 50 percent more massive than Jupiter.

And, finally, the discovery could help astronomers understand what happens to matter left over as a protostar condenses out of a gaseous cloud: Whether it is more likely to form another star, a brown dwarf, planet or a ring of debris like the asteroid belt.

Mr. Zuckerman and Mr. Becklin made their observations in August at the Mauna Kea Ob-

servatory in Hawaii. The observations were part of the first comprehensive survey of certain nearby stars for signs of brown dwarfs. In a telephone interview, Mr. Zuckerman said that, although he and Mr. Becklin were cautious in their interpretation, they were certain that they were seeing an excess of infrared radiation, or heat, in the vicinity of the star.

The astronomers said there was only a slim chance that they were detecting radiation from another star passing in the background of Gliese 29-38. They said it was unlikely that a swarm of asteroids or dust grains surrounding the star could account for the radiation, because it is difficult to imagine how they could have survived the cataclysm that Gliese went through more than 600 million years ago.

Gliese is a white dwarf star, which is what becomes of an ordinary star that grows old and balloons into a red giant. Its atmosphere ex-

tends outward perhaps the equivalent of the distance between the sun and Mars and would presumably consume any dust or larger objects there. After the outer gases of a red giant are dissipated, the star is reduced to its core and is then called a white dwarf.

A brown dwarf is so named because it is smaller and dimmer than a regular star. Although the distinction between a large planet, the size of Jupiter and a brown dwarf is often blurred, one criterion is the amount of heat generated by the body. The heat from an ordinary planet in the solar system is mostly reflected sunlight. Jupiter is massive enough to give off some energy of its own.

The object observed around Gliese emanates temperatures of 1,700 degrees Fahrenheit, about 10 times that of Jupiter.

"If it's not a brown dwarf," Mr. Zuckerman said, "it's a very bizarre phenomenon."

To Avoid Deadly Force, Some New York Police Will Have Stun Devices

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Stun devices, being tested by dozens of police departments across the United States as an alternative to deadly force, will now be used more widely in New York City.

New York police officials, in an effort to equip the department with something more powerful than a nightstick but less deadly than a gun, said Tuesday that they had chosen five devices to be used in dangerous situations. Among them are three stun devices.

The five devices are:

- A hand-held electronic gun called a Taser that shoots two darts, discharging a mild electrical shock to the body.
- A stun device, similar to the Taser, but one that must touch the person to be effective.
- A canister similar to a fire extinguisher that can immobilize people with water pressure.
- A 17-pound (7.7 kilogram) plastic riot shield, 5 feet high and 2 1/2 feet across (1.5 meters by three-quarters of a meter), that can withstand blows from a sledgehammer or other blunt objects.
- Padded restraint straps that can be used to bind ankles, legs or arms when a handcuffed suspect contorts to create danger by thrashing or kicking.

The department has been studying alternatives to deadly force after several highly publicized cases in which suspects, particularly those who were emotionally disturbed, were killed in confrontations with the police or while in police custody.

In each of the city's 75 police precincts, one patrol car will be designated to carry the five devices, the New York police commissioner, Benjamin Ward, said Tuesday. Only sergeants will be allowed to use the devices.

Stun devices are being tried by police departments in dozens of cities, said Lester Shubin, program manager for standards at the National Institute of Justice, a research division of the U.S. Justice Department.

In Los Angeles, the entire police force has been trained to use the Taser, a police department spokesman, Margie Reid, said.

Other cities, such as San Francisco, have declined to use the device. Detractors cite incidents such as one last week in which a San Diego man suffered a fatal heart attack after being stunned three times with the device by police officers.

Norman Siegel, executive director of the New York Civil Liberties Union, said he was concerned that stun devices could be used to torture people, as two New York officers did in 1985 to force a teenager to confess that he had sold drugs.

He said he was also concerned that the shields and water might be used against people participating in demonstrations.



EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES — A Sandinist soldier demonstrates to students in Managua the use of a shoulder-held surface-to-air rocket launcher. The military lesson is not part of the pupils' regular school curriculum.

For Some Contras, a Question of Religion

By William Branigin

Washington Post Service

LOS PLANES DE VILAN, Nicaragua — When elements of a Sandinist commando unit arrived here on patrol two years ago, the commander walked into the dirt-roofed kitchen of a peasant woman named Maria and saw the words "Jesus Christ" written on a wall.

"He asked me if there were crucifixes around here," Maria recalled. "Then he told me that there is no God. I had a Bible on the table, and he told me he had seen Bibles in the knapsacks of many dead *guardias*. He told me those Bibles were nothing but a business deal of Reagan's." *Guardias* are the Nicaraguan rebels, or contras.

The comments did not go over well with Maria, who is a member of one of the fundamentalist Christian sects that thrive in the mountains of Jinotega Province in northern Nicaragua — an area of sparse population known to support the rebels.

She is also part of the support network of the rebels, who are commonly referred to as *comandantes* by their backers here and disparaged as remnants of the pre-1979 National Guard, or *guardias*, by the Sandinists.

Interviews with Maria and more than two dozen other peasants during a two-day trip arranged by the contra leadership last week suggested that, beyond the cases of harassment and abuse often cited as reasons for opposing the Sandinists, fundamentalist religious convictions often are at the root of that opposition.

Despite disclaimers by the government and the presence of priests in the Nicaraguan cabi-

net, conservative peasants like Maria take it for granted that the Sandinists are essentially Communist and atheist.

Contra fighters interviewed expressed deep distrust of the Managua government and rejected its amnesty program and limited unilateral cease-fire. But they said they would obey decisions of their leaders on an amnesty and cease-fire that resulted from negotiations with the Sandinists. After repeatedly rejecting the idea, the Sandinists agreed last week to indirect cease-fire talks with the contras.

The trip also indicated that, despite evidence of strong popular support in this area and incipient efforts to develop a political base, the contras are still a long way from overcoming one of their primary long-term limitations: dependency on U.S. aid.

Maria and a number of other peasants of fundamentalist sects said they had relatives who were contras. Many of the 20 rebels who accompanied a group of reporters were crucifixes and sometimes talked of their struggle in religious terms.

A contra codenamed Conador said, "I have seen a lot of combat but we've had few killed because our struggle is just and our Lord helps us." Conador, 21, who comes from a farming family in the area, has two brothers in the same unit.

One of the top rebel field commanders in another region, Antonio Chavarria Rodriguez, is a former evangelical pastor. Another evangelical pastor turned contra commander, Diogenes Membreño Hernandez, is one of five members of a team charged with negotiating a cease-fire with the Sandinists.

A few adherents of fundamentalist faiths encountered on the trip professed neutrality in the civil war and said they refused to carry arms for either side.

Juan Francisco Altamirano, 28, a preacher's assistant, said he had felt "no religious oppression" from the Sandinists. Holding a Bible as he listened to a church member's birthday prayer, he added, however, "People are poor and humble people, and most contras are peasants just like them. The people here are more sympathetic to the contras."

Maria, looking older than her 36 years, said her problems with the Sandinists began around 1982, when security forces arrested two boys from her hamlet, and hauled them off to prison for "being contras." Her husband then joined the contras "because he thought that any day the Sandinists could come and take him away at night," Maria said.

In 1983, she said, three men suspected of helping the rebels were seized from their homes at night and killed. She said two were stabbed to death and one was thrown off a cliff. In August 1985, Maria said, the eldest of her nine children died at age 17 while fighting for the contras near Los Planes de Vilan.

The day the Sandinist commander told her there was no God, she said, his unit painted a huge star and Sandinist slogans on her wooden shack. The work was signed by the 2d Company of an Irregular Warfare Battalion.

Such slogans notwithstanding, Maria said, "Here everyone supports the *comandantes*."

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Denmark	Dkr.	2,500	1,400	770
Finland	Fmk.	1,200	750	580
France	Ff.	1,500	850	490
Germany*	D.M.	380	220	175
Great Britain	£	130	71	43
Greece	Dr.	22,000	12,000	6,000
Ireland	Ir£	150	85	45
Italy	Lira	260,000	130,000	65,000
Netherlands	Gfl.	11,500	6,000	3,400
Luxembourg	Lfr.	450	260	138
Norway	Nkr.	1,800	950	540
Norway (incl. det.)	Nkr.	2,300	1,200	700
Portugal	Esc.	22,000	12,000	6,000
Spain	Ptas.	29,000	16,000	8,000
Sweden (incl. det.)	Skr.	4,200	2,100	1,050
Sweden (incl. det.)	Skr.	1,800	950	540
Switzerland	Sfr.	230	120	70
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	Fr.	430	230	125
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia	Fr.	51	280	175

Militants Force Leader of Parti Québécois to Quit

By John F. Burns

New York Times Service

TORONTO — The leader of the Parti Québécois has been forced to resign by militants who want to revive the campaign for Quebec's independence, barely a week after the death of René Lévesque, the party's founder.

The party leader, Pierre Marc Johnson, announced his resignation from the party leadership and from his seat in the Quebec legislature at Tuesday's legislative session.

in Quebec City. He was forced out by pressure from other party members in the legislature who disagreed with his decision to shelve independence as an issue, at least until after the next Quebec election, which must be held before December 1990.

"I am not a man who fears fights, but I do not want to preside over the weakening of the rendering of the nationalist forces in Quebec," Mr. Johnson said in his announcement. Early speculation on his success-

concentrate on social and economic matters.

Mr. Johnson is the son of Daniel Johnson, who was a conservative premier of Quebec in the 1960s before the establishment of the Parti Québécois. The younger Mr. Johnson served as premier himself for a brief period in 1985, after Mr. Lévesque resigned the post.

Mr. Lévesque had been premier for nine years, but factionalism in the government and an increasingly spotty record in the management of the province's affairs led to a sharp drop in public support, and the party was defeated by a landslide in an election in December 1985.

The new Liberal Party government, under Premier Robert Bourassa, has retained a consistently high rating in opinion polls.

Partly because of this, a militant faction in the Parti Québécois has been pressing for the abandonment of the policy of "national affirmation" espoused by Mr. Johnson, a term that has meant the gradual strengthening of Quebec within Canada, as part of a long-term strategy for independence.

12 European Nations Approve Space Projects

The Associated Press

THE HAGUE — Twelve Western European nations have agreed to put a man into space by the year 2000, but Britain refused to join them, citing the high cost of the project, an agency official said.

The European Space Agency adopted a program calling for the development of a manned space shuttle, a heavy-duty satellite launch rocket, and close cooperation with the United States on a manned space station.

But the British trade and industry minister, Kenneth Clarke, said Tuesday that his government would not take part in any of the three projects apart from a small portion of the space station program, according to Heinz Risenhuber, the West German research and technology minister who presided at the conference.

Mr. Clarke said Britain would not join the program, scheduled to start next year, as it would cost \$31 billion, Mr. Risenhuber said.

The agency program, which

stretches from 1988 to the Hermes, a small space shuttle, increase the payload of the Ariane rockets to 13,200 pounds (6,000 kilograms) and participate in the U.S. space station program.

Projections have indicated the space agency plan would raise the organization's annual expenditures to \$2.58 billion in the year 2000, from \$1.57 billion next year, with the first manned Hermes flight foreseen for 1999. The 1987 budget is \$1.5 billion.

The Ariane project is the European Space Agency's major success so far. The Ariane-4 rocket has carried dozens of weather, communications and ground survey satellites into space from the space organization's launch center in French Guiana.

The Paris-based agency consists of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, West Germany, France and Britain.

Some Say It's High Time To Halt Marijuana Quiz

The Ginsburg Affair Prompts Debate As More U.S. Leaders Admit Drug Use

By Stephen Engelberg

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — As the list of U.S. lawmakers and candidates who admit to having smoked marijuana grows longer, some political leaders are beginning to wonder whether this latest litmus test of personal character goes too far.

The withdrawal of Judge Douglas H. Ginsburg's nomination to the Supreme Court after he admitted smoking marijuana has changed the rules of the political game, at least temporarily, according to most observers.

But as Representative Connie Mack 3d, a Florida Republican who has acknowledged his experimentation with marijuana in the 1970s, said: "It's difficult to tell where the line is. I believe the public will react and say enough is enough."

Mr. Mack, who is running for the Senate, said Tuesday that several members of the Florida congressional delegation had complained that they were being pulled on their past drug habits. "My reaction is that's going too far," he said.

Senator Lawton Chiles, a Democrat whose seat is being sought by Mr. Mack, has also admitted past use of marijuana, as have two Democratic presidential candidates, Senator Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee and Bruce E. Babbitt, a former governor of Arizona, and others.

The issue that now confronts politicians around the United States — to tell or not to tell — is one that has been stirring anxiety for years among the thousands of people who apply each year for federal jobs or security clearances.

The investigations, also put the job applicants' friends and associates in the awkward position of misleading agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who routinely ask questions about drug use in background checks.

People in Washington who have been interviewed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation are likely to get less than complete answers as long as it asks questions about marijuana use, something that many of those who came of age in the 1960s and 1970s do not regard as a crime.

Philip D. Heymann, the former head of the Justice Department's criminal division and now a professor at Harvard Law School, said he counseled students applying for jobs in the Justice Department to be honest about any drug use.

"If they've ever used marijuana, they have a choice between telling the truth and not getting the jobs, and lying and getting the jobs," he said. "I keep telling kids to tell the truth, but they're not getting the jobs. It's all an opportunity for deception."

Throughout the government, questions about drug use are routinely posed to anyone whose job would require a security clearance.

But although the Reagan administration has been vocal in its opposition to use of drugs, until last week officials believed it was wrong to ask potential judicial nominees routinely whether they had ever used illegal drugs.

In the case of prospective judges, the FBI always poses the question of drug use to friends and associates but not to the nominee himself unless it came up in the character interviews.

At the Central Intelligence Agency, each applicant is asked about drug use and encouraged to tell the complete truth. Indeed, one government official said the CIA tended to doubt the credibility of applicants who graduated from college in the 1960s and 1970s and who contend they never tried marijuana. Reagan administration officials said that the agency was willing to overlook past drug use in applicants.

At the Justice Department, officials said that almost any instance of cocaine use was a bar against employment but that infrequent use of marijuana long ago would not disqualify an applicant. Lawyers hoping to become federal prosecutors must fill out a questionnaire in which they must detail any drug use in high school, college, law school and afterward.

But the questions are not asked of any job applicants in the Justice Department headquarters unless the issue is raised by others in background interviews. Among those in this category are officials in the criminal division who supervise the work of prosecutors around the United States.

Terry H. Eastland, the chief Justice Department spokesman, said he had no explanation for this varying approach but said the department's drug policy was under review.

Mr. Eastland also said that of the 4,000 to 5,000 who applied for the job of assistant U.S. attorney in the last year, only 16 had engaged in such heavy drug use in college, law school or afterward as to prompt further scrutiny. Six were eventually turned down for jobs after further review.

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Former Governor Of Virginia Will Seek Senate Seat

Washington Post Service

RICHMOND, Virginia — Former Governor Charles S. Robb, a Democrat mentioned as a possible vice presidential or presidential nominee, said he will run for the U.S. Senate and has ruled out accepting a spot on the Democratic Party's national ticket in 1988.

Mr. Robb, 48, announced Tuesday that he would campaign for the seat being vacated by Senator Paul S. Trible Jr., a Republican.

Mr. Robb is a fiscal conservative with wide appeal to centrist Republicans. He is credited with rebuilding his party in Virginia to the point that it now holds the top three elected state offices.

The Democratic continuation for the Senate seat is considered his for the asking, and no Republican in sight is given much chance, in early opinion polls, of matching Mr. Robb's popularity.

Mr. Robb said Tuesday that he wanted to help return the national party to the political center because in recent years it had "too often strayed from its historic mission." He said that he would not endorse a candidate for president until after the March 8 primary elections in the South but that he would concentrate on "moving the message and the dialogue into the mainstream."

Handwritten signature: J.P. Violante

27 Die in Ethnic Clashes In Sri Lanka as Students Protest Autonomy Plan

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Student protests and guerrilla violence rocked Sri Lanka on Wednesday, and the police reported that at least 27 people had been killed in renewed ethnic clashes.

The latest killings brought the death toll this week to 95. The police said they had arrested 64 members of a banned Marxist group and killed six others.

Meanwhile, a senior minister said he was resigning to protest legislation that would grant the Tamil minority limited autonomy in the north and west. Militant Sinhalese students staged anti-government demonstrations on four campuses across the country to protest the autonomy plan.

The minister of agricultural development and research, Gamani Jayawardenne, said he had submitted his resignation to President Junius R. Jayawardene because he opposed the plan to unify Sri Lanka's northern and eastern provinces to create a self-administering Tamil area.

"I have resigned from my portfolios, as well as from my seat in Parliament," he said. "I'm opposed to the merger of the northern and eastern districts."

He resigned a day before Mr. Jayawardene's United National Party was expected to push legislation through Parliament providing limited self-rule for the Tamils in an effort to end four years of guerrilla war.

The measure is opposed by hard-line members of the majority Sinhalese community. They say it is a sellout to India. In July, India and



Protesters in Dhaka, Bangladesh, setting up a roadblock of burning tires on Wednesday.

Top Bangladesh Opposition Leaders Are Arrested Amid Growing Protests

DHAKA, Bangladesh — The government arrested the country's two main opposition leaders on Wednesday and acknowledged that protests aimed at ousting Lieutenant General Hussain Mohammad Ershad were growing.

About 50 people were reported injured in clashes in Dhaka between the police and demonstrators. A handful of protesters burned a U.S. cultural center.

The police arrested Begum Khalida Zia, head of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party, at a Dhaka hotel where she had been since anti-government protests Tuesday. She is the widow of Major General Ziaur Rahman, a former president who was assassinated in 1981.

Later, scores of policemen stopped a car carrying Hasina Wazed, leader of the Awami League, the largest of the 21-party opposition alliance demanding General Ershad's resignation as president. Sheikh Hasina is the daughter of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, another former president who was assassinated.

The officers, who refused to disclose charges against the 39-year-old politician, escorted Sheikh Hasina back to her home and locked the gate.

Witnesses said senior police officials, backed by about 200 officers, arrested Begum Zia and three senior party officials after more than two hours of entreaties for her to leave her room at the Furbani Hotel and surrender.

She was taken to a police station and then to her home and placed under house arrest.

Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Matin said she was detained "for taking part in illegal acts," but said no charges had yet been filed.

He also said anti-government protests in support of a nationwide strike called for Wednesday and Thursday by the opposition had grown.

"The disturbances are more widespread," Mr. Matin said. "It is covering a wider area."

He said 73 people were arrested in Dhaka on Wednesday, bringing the number in two days of violence to more than 280.

In a Dhaka suburb, protesters broke into a power plant and disabled it, cutting electricity to thousands of people.

Mr. Matin said that in northern Bangladesh protesters had stopped two trains and others had set fire to two stations in the southern port of Chittagong.

General Ershad, who has declared the opposition movement illegal, resigned from the army in August 1986 and successfully ran for president two months later in a disputed campaign that sparked widespread violence. His foes contend that results of the election, in which General Ershad gained a five-year term, were rigged.

UN Vote Calls on Soviets To Leave Afghanistan

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

COUNTRIES IN FAVOR, 19 OPPOSED AND 11 ABSTAINED.

This year, for the first time, the Soviet Union made an attempt to avoid the diplomatic defeat it has suffered here each year since it first sent its armed forces into Afghanistan in December 1979.

In a surprising maneuver, Moscow offered to vote for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Afghanistan and the creation of an independent, neutral government, provided the resolution also contained other foreign interference — an allusion to the military assistance provided by the United States and other countries to the nationalist guerrillas fighting against Communist forces.

Many participants in the debate said the Soviet attempt to obtain a compromise reflected a Soviet difficulty. Moscow has been urging the United Nations to play a bigger role in resolving regional conflicts, but its forces continue to shore up Afghanistan's Communist government in defiance of international opinion.

On the human rights question, the official UN investigator, Professor Felix Ermacora, director of international law at Vienna University, noted "some improvement in the human rights situation" in government-controlled areas of Afghanistan, compared with a year ago. He also said he had received no new reports of the use of torture during interrogations.

But another report, by the Independent Counsel on International Human Rights, speaks of the widespread use of torture by the Kabul government's secret police, as well as massacres and summary executions of civilians by Soviet troops, widespread attacks on illegitimate targets and the deportation of Afghan children to the Soviet Union.

U.S. Backers of Mozambique Rebels Say Carlucci Met With Renamo Figure

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In matters of policy and perceptions, the smallest maneuvers can be seen as significant. In this vein, conservative backers of rebels fighting in Mozambique are pointing to a meeting last week with a top Reagan administration official, Frank C. Carlucci.

The rebel backers are working to force a change in the administration's policy of favoring the Marxist government there and refusing to help, or recognize, its anti-Communist opposition.

On Nov. 4, the rebel supporters said, they met with Mr. Carlucci, President Ronald Reagan's national security adviser, at which a representative of the rebel Mozambique National Resistance, known as Renamo, was included in the discussions.

Mr. Carlucci took an hour out of his schedule, just a day before the formal announcement of his nomination as secretary of defense, to meet with six conservative lobbyists for the Renamo cause.

Among the six was Thomas W. Schaaf Jr., who is executive director of the Mozambique Research Center, the main U.S. lobbying group for Renamo. Mr. Schaaf, a U.S. citizen, lived in Zimbabwe for many years and has traveled extensively inside Mozambique.

Mr. Carlucci is the highest-ranking administration official known to have met with a representative of Renamo in the United States.

"We are with Mozambique today where we were with Savimbi and Angola three years ago," said Grover Norquist, one of the six who met Mr. Carlucci. He was referring to Jonas Savimbi, whose National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA, has been receiving administration political backing and covert military aid since early 1986.

White House officials, on the other hand, played down the meeting and said it was simply a session arranged to listen to the views of the administration's conservative supporters on various issues, including Mozambique.

One U.S. official said it was "totally false" and "a gross exaggeration of the truth" to say that Mr. Carlucci had met knowingly with a Renamo representative or that the meeting signaled a shift in policy toward recognition of the rebel group.

"The idea there would be a Renamo representative was a total surprise," said the official. Mr. Carlucci "was not meeting him as a Renamo representative but as a conservative supporter of the administration."

The official de-emphasized the importance of the Renamo issue in the discussions, saying that discussion of Mr. Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative had taken up at least half of the time.

However, two of the conservative lobbyists participating in the meeting gave another version.

Neal Blair, president of Free the Eagle, said the meeting "was specifically to talk about Renamo, that was the understanding."

Mr. Blair said he had told Mr. Carlucci's office beforehand of "everyone who was coming," including Mr. Schaaf and what group he represented.

Also attending the meeting were Paul M. Weyrich, president of the Free Congress Research and Education Foundation, and William Pascoe, a policy analyst at the Heritage Foundation.

Mr. Norquist, a foreign policy adviser to Pierre S. du Pont 4th, a Republican presidential candidate, concurred with Mr. Blair's understanding. He also said Mr. Carlucci had assured the group that if the president of Mozambique, Joaquim Chissano, did not move soon toward opening negotiations with Renamo, the administration's attitude toward him would change.

Mr. Chissano met with Mr. Reagan at the White House on Oct. 5. The prospects for a negotiated settlement of the conflict through some kind of dialogue between the government and Renamo was a main topic of their conversations, according to U.S. officials.

"We were assured we would see movement by Jan. 1 or the United States would reconsider its position," Mr. Norquist said.

White House officials did agree with the conservatives' account of their meeting with Mr. Carlucci on at least one point, namely that Mr. Reagan had extracted a promise from Mr. Chissano of a change in attitude toward negotiating with Renamo.

Mr. Chissano agreed that a political solution had to be found through "some sort of arrangement" with Renamo and wanted "some kind of U.S. help" to achieve this, they said.

Spain to Aid Mozambique

The Mozambican news agency AIM reported Tuesday that Spain has agreed to train Mozambican police officers to help them combat guerrilla activity in rural areas. The Associated Press reported from Maputo.

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ward perhaps the equator... After the outer gases of a star... called a white dwarf.

rown dwarf is so named because... the distinction between a regular... of Jupiter and a brown dwarf... one criterion is the amount of... by the body. The heat from... in the solar system is mostly... light. Jupiter is massive enough... some energy of its own.

ject observed around Gliese... of 1.70 degrees. Fainter... times that of Jupiter... not a brown dwarf." Mr. Zuck... a very bizarre phenomenon.

It's High Time Marijuana Qu...

Fair Prompts Debat...

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Throughout the govern... questions about drug use... tively posed to anyone who... would require a security clear... tion has been vocal in its... sion to use of drugs, and... week officials believed it was... to ask potential judicial... routinely whether they had... used illegal drugs.

In the case of prospective... the FBI always poses the que... of drug use to friends and... mates but not to the commu... self unless it came up in the... ter interviews.

At the Central Intellig... Agency, each applicant is... about drug use and encourag... tell the complete truth. In... government official said he... tended to doubt the credibil... applicants who graduated... college in the 1960s and 1970... who contend they never used... juana. Reagan administration... cials said that the agency wa... to overlook past drug us... applicants.

At the Justice Department... cials said that almost any use... of cocaine was a bar to... employment but that future... use of marijuana long ago... not disqualify an applican... vers hoping to become fe... prosecutors must fill out a... tionnaire in which they must... any drug use in high school... lege, law school and after... But the questions are not... of any job applicants in the... Department headquarters... the issue raised by others... ground interviews. Among... this category are officials... criminal divisions who superv... work of prosecutors across... United States.

Terr H. Eastland, the de... vice Department spokesman... he had no explanation for... ing approach, but said the... ment's drug policy was under... view.

Mr. Eastland also said that... 4,000 to 5,000 who applied for... job of assistant U.S. attor... last year, only he had supp... such heavy drug use in college... school or afterward and to p... further scrutiny. Six were... ly turned down for jobs that... their records.

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Herald Tribune

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Cacophony on the Dollar

President Reagan was right in saying that his administration is doing nothing to push the dollar down, but it is also doing nothing to hold it up. In the past week the United States has managed to create bottomless confusion regarding its aims, and foreigners are beginning to conclude that it has none. Nor is it clear that, if the government knew what it wanted to do about the dollar, it would know how to do it. Amid this cacophony, the dollar keeps falling.

The president said on Tuesday that he does not want the dollar to decline beyond its present level. Simultaneously, his new secretary of commerce, C. William Verity, was telling a large audience that the marketplace will determine how far the dollar falls. "And," he added, "I happen to be a believer in markets." One of the things that markets can do is overshoot, and the foreign exchange market can overshoot wildly. That is why it is unwise to leave a price as important as an exchange rate to the unrestrained swings of market panic, manipulation and sheer speculation. But Mr. Verity is right about one thing. He seems to be expressing altogether accurately the position to which, by default, the administration has come. All the hints, leaks and rumors during the past week make that pretty clear.

The fall of the dollar means that the United States as a society is getting poorer. You have heard it said endlessly in recent years that America has been living beyond its means and that economic realities would eventually force it to balance its accounts. That process is now beginning. In the case of a less powerful country, like Jamaica or Chile, the International Monetary Fund would have stepped in some time ago and delivered the bad news. It would have told that country that it had to start paying its budget into balance, as a condition of further foreign lending. But the United States is beyond the IMF's reach, and the job is left to the market—which is now delivering the same message with harsh efficiency.

The dollar has been declining for nearly two years from a level at which it was vastly and unmanageably overvalued. It has been coming down under the close control of the major trading countries' governments, at a rate that threatened neither high inflation in America nor recession abroad. Now, in the aftermath of the stock market crash, it seems to have gone into a free fall. The controls have slipped. The danger of devaluing much too far, much too fast, rises as the administration struggles to make up its mind.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Spread the Budget Pain

After two weeks of push and shove, the pieces of a credible deficit reduction deal for the U.S. budget lie scattered on the negotiating table in Washington. What White House and congressional negotiators need to put it together is the courage not to compromise too readily and settle for too little. The world is waiting, and watching for Washington's response. To be credible, the amount of deficit reduction must be large. But to be large and credible it must extract some sacrifice from all Americans except the poor.

Few analysts believe that it is necessary or even desirable to eliminate a \$200 billion budget deficit overnight. But there is a virtual consensus that more is needed than the \$23 billion that will automatically be cut under the Gramm-Rudman law. It is equally important to cut in ways that lead to large savings in the future. This means combining equitable, broad-based taxes with program cuts that do not depend on one-shot gimmicks.

In the ineliminable give and take of negotiation, differences between congressional Democrats and the White House have narrowed. Democrats want more of the spending cuts to come from defense and more of

the tax burden to fall on the rich. Pressed by Senate Republicans, the White House has conceded the need for gasoline taxes or limits on cost-of-living adjustments for retirement programs, but not for both. The compromise that makes the most sense is one that takes a whack at everyone's ox.

There are many ways to cook up first-year savings of \$30 billion or so. But to be salable in Congress and credible to sophisticated market analysts around the world, the package ought to contain a gasoline tax, tax changes targeting upper-income families, defense cuts and limits on middle-class entitlements, including Social Security. Not a penny should come from the poor. Second-year savings should be as specific as possible, leaving little room for election year backsliding.

People with sensitive political antennae can already hear the howls of indignation from resentful interests. But Americans are not as selfish as seems fashionable to assume. If the deficit reduction package asks for affordable sacrifices from everyone, there is reason to believe that it will be hailed by a nation thirsting for leadership.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Climate for Dinosaurs

Another strange clue has been added to the mystery of what killed off the dinosaurs. It seems the air in Cretaceous times was 32 percent oxygen, half as much again as today. If the ponderous beasts were accustomed to inhaling such rich stuff, no wonder they perished when the air grew more rarefied.

Hitherto, the hottest bet on the cause of their demise has been that a giant meteorite slammed into Earth 65 million years ago, darkening the skies with rock dust and turning the climate unbearably chilly. Skeptics who asked where so large a meteorite had left its postulated crater were told that it must have hit the sea bottom somewhere.

Students of fossils prefer to explain the planet's history in terms of gradual climatic or geological change, not sudden interventions from the heavens. The physicists who contend that a meteorite smuffed out the dinosaurs cite evidence from shocked rocks that a big impact shook Earth 65 million years ago. The fossil hunters counter that the blast can at best have been one element in the dinosaurs' decline, since they seem to have died out over a period of millions of years, not in some sudden cataclysm.

High oxygen falls into the category of natural-event explanations. The idea comes from analysis of pinhead-size bubbles of air trapped in beads of amber, formed from the resin of Cretaceous trees. It is far from proved that the trapped air is truly representative, but if so, perhaps the high oxygen fell to its present levels when the oceans cooled and absorbed gas from the atmosphere.

That process now seems about to be reversed by the greenhouse effect. The carbon dioxide released from the burning of coal is expected, as it accumulates, to trap the sun's rays, warming the oceans and releasing their dissolved gases. Unless checked in time, the greenhouse effect could restore the world to a place fit for dinosaurs to breathe in.

The dinosaurs could not do much to avert the event that killed them, whether it was a meteorite or a climatic change. Unless people soon take steps to avert the predicted greenhouse effect, by burning less fossil fuel and conserving tropical forests, the Cretaceous beads of amber to be analyzed in 65 million years might be studied by creatures more saurian than simian.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Japan Defies Gravity, So Far

The second stage of the sale of the giant Nippon Telegraph and Telephone took place with only a minor disruption of the markets. The Japanese government will receive around \$20 billion from the proceeds of the disposal. By any normal standards, Japanese people would be considered mad for paying so much for a company like NTT, good though it is.

Until the crash actually happened on Wall Street, many pundits had been expecting the tinder to be sparked in Tokyo, as Nemesius wreaked her overdue revenge on overvalued equities. Not so. Or not yet. The fall in share prices in Tokyo has been considerably less than in other major financial centers, thereby increasing its relative dominance. This is because the national herd instinct, orchestrated by government, is not to sell.

There must be serious doubt whether the Japanese have in fact discovered the financial equivalent of perpetual motion. If it dawned on the investing institutions that they were going down a volcano the opposite way, and collective inertia suddenly turned to mass selling, the rest of the world would soon reap the ensuing bonanza.

But until that happens, the Japanese will continue to try to defy gravity. There is plenty of money around from domestic savings and foreign trade to sustain this

invitation, which endows the country with an awesome financial muscle. Meanwhile, if they believe in their own stock market valuations, the rest of the world must look very cheap. We should, perhaps, be grateful so far they haven't gone in for takeover bids, otherwise Japan PLC could almost literally take over the rest of the world.

—The Guardian (London).

Long Memories in Spain

Barred even from joining the United Nations, Spain was the pariah of Western Europe. It was an American president, Dwight Eisenhower, who finally gave the Franco regime its long-sought legitimacy by negotiating the 1953 defense treaty that put four U.S. military bases on Spanish soil. Anti-Franco Spaniards resented that bitterness and it remains the root of anti-Americanism in Spain today, 12 years after Franco's death and the restoration of democracy.

That is the background to Spain's announcement that it will not renew the treaty when the current five-year extension expires next May. Although both nations profess interest in an accommodation and intend to continue negotiations, it is now very possible that the United States may have to close the air bases and evacuate all 14,000 American personnel.

—The St. Petersburg (Florida) Times.

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SCIENCE

IN BRIEF

A Safer Whooping Cough Vaccine

STOCKHOLM (Reuters)—Swedish researchers are working to develop a completely safe vaccine against whooping cough to replace the present vaccine, which has been linked to side effects including brain damage.

"Our tests have been highly encouraging, and we may be able to have one of these vaccines available relatively soon," said Patrick Olin, a clinical researcher at Sweden's Bacteriological Laboratory.

Estrogen May Prevent Hip Fractures

BOSTON (UPI)—The largest study of its kind provides strong evidence that women who take the hormone estrogen after they go through menopause are much less likely to suffer hip fractures.

Women usually go through menopause in their late 40s or early 50s. Their ovaries stop producing estrogen, which appears to contribute to the bone-thinning disease osteoporosis.

"I think there's a strong case to be made for women to receive estrogen to reduce the risk of broken bones later in life," said Dr. Douglas P. Kiel, assistant professor of medicine at Brown University.

Ancient Dwarf Skeleton Discovered

RIPARO DEL ROMITO, Italy (WP)—The skeleton of a young man who lived in a prehistoric hunter-gatherer society and who was also a severely deformed dwarf has been discovered in an 11,150-year-old grave site in southern Italy.

Anthropologists say the skeleton is evidence that even under the rigorous way of life imposed by nomadic hunting and gathering, early societies were able to accept and care for the severely handicapped.

The dwarf, who stood about four feet (1.2 meters) when he died at age 17, probably had difficulty walking great distances and had limited use of his hands and arms.

Yellowjackets' Alarm Signals Attack

GAINESVILLE, Florida (NYT)—The worst defense against a menacing yellowjacket wasp may be the squashing body blow. It could incite nearby yellowjackets into frenzied attack.

This is the cautionary advice of scientists who have discovered that the venom of southern yellowjacket wasps contains a chemical, called the alarm pheromone, that signals nesting wasps nearby that defense is needed.

"If you smash a wasp, its venom sac breaks and the alarm pheromone goes into the air," said Dr. Peter J. Landolt, an entomologist.

In Poland, The Last Virgin Forest

By John Tagliabue New York Times Service

BIALOWIEZA, Poland — The thin yellow stripes on the four towering, vaguely spiral oaks barely pierced the forest's thinning autumn foliage.

Czeslaw Okolow reined in a horse cart and nodded toward the trees, whose lofty crowns reached the heights like swimmers gasping for air.

Not so in Bialowieza. The forest's heart is a strict preserve of about 4,700 hectares (11,725 acres), wedged between the Hwyzia and Narewka rivers in northeast Poland.

"Here the structure is natural," Mr. Okolow said, nodding toward a 46-meter spruce, toppled by high winds, its trunk rotting on the forest floor.

Like a patient in intensive care, the forest's plant and animal life is monitored in dozens of ways.

The woodland, covering about 1,250 square kilometers (482 square miles) of undulating terrain is relatively untouched because for centuries it was the hunting grounds of European nobility and

royalty: Lithuanian dukes, Polish kings and Russian czars.

"It is unique in Europe as the last lowland forest of mixed deciduous and coniferous growth," Mr. Okolow said, leading a visitor through stands of oak, hornbeam, and birch.

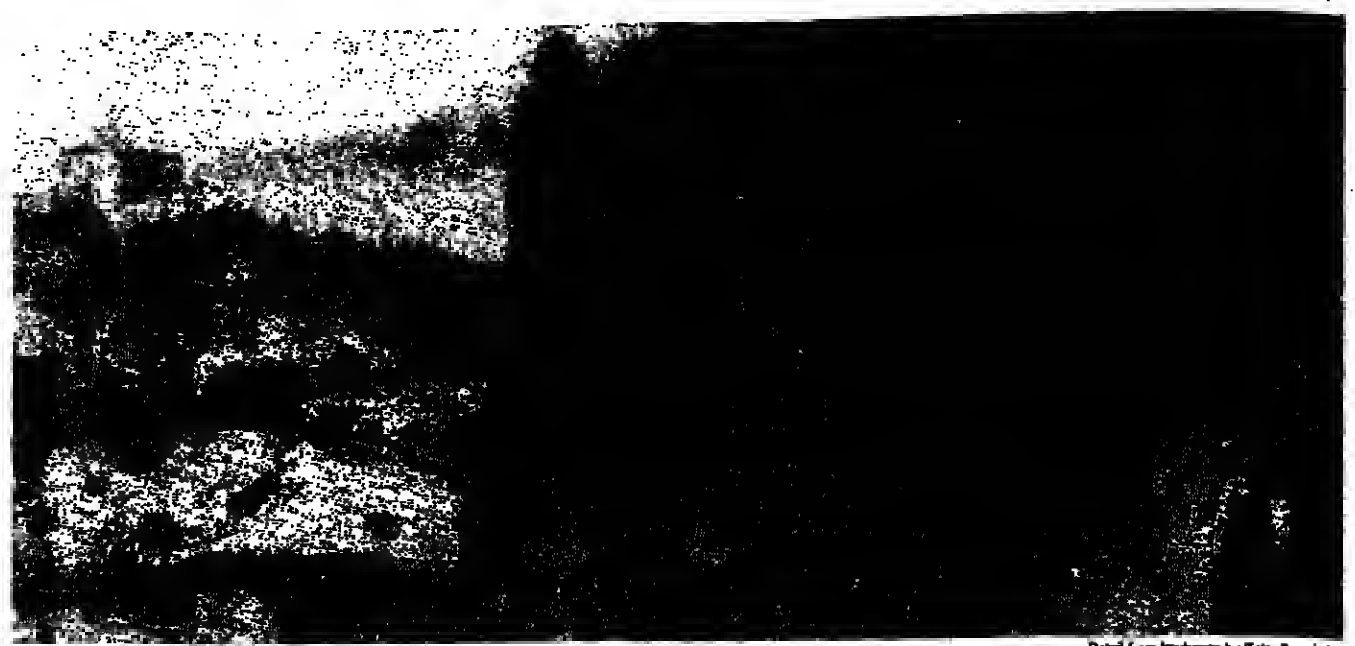
That role is crucial on a continent where thousands of years of cultivation have yielded woodlands like ornery gardens.

Imperial Russian authorities, who then ruled this part of Poland, declared the forest a natural preserve 75 years ago.

Today the border drawn after World War II between Poland and Russia neatly halves the forest.

There is some research cooperation with the Soviet side, though it has decreased since the Solidarity labor unrest in 1981 prompted Soviet officials to run a barbed wire fence through the woods.

The spinoff from research at Bialowieza for Poland's managed forests has been great. Mr. Okolow pointed to large oaks, hornbeams,



Pollution, climate, forestry techniques have taken toll on the forests of central Europe.

and birches marked by colored ribbons. These have been found to carry a genetic resistance to pests or to have other valuable traits.

Though extremely varied by European standards, Bialowieza has only about 28 species of trees, compared with about 200 in the Great Smoky Mountains of the southern United States.

Minute organisms often play a crucial role in Bialowieza's ecosystem, experts say, and the forest's function as a kind of huge bioindicator is reflected in the disappearance over the last 20 years of about 20 of the forest's immense variety of 350 lichens, which have fallen victim to pollution.

"Lichens are extremely sensitive to foreign influence," Mr. Okolow said, "so we are observing here how a forest begins to weaken."

There is little industry in the northeast, near Bialowieza, and experts believe the lichen destruction was caused by sulfur compounds wafted from distant places like Scandinavia and East Germany

and from coal burned locally for heating and electric power. But lichen, lacking as they do the thin waxy protective covering of most leaves, are also particularly open to the absorption of radioactivity, and some researchers believe Bialowieza's lichen could yield important information about amounts of residual radioactivity from the explosion and fire last year at the Soviet nuclear reactor at Chernobyl.

Some experts argue that the damage to lichen is an indication that Poland must gradually relax the policy of strict non-intervention in Bialowieza and begin selective management of the forest.

"When air pollution goes across the country it does not choose where to stop," Mr. Szulecki said. "The question is, how to react. And this discussion is not ended."

New Studies Clarify Genetic Links in Alcoholism

By Gina Kolata New York Times Service

RESEARCHERS studying children of alcoholics are detecting biochemical and behavioral differences in their responses to alcohol that may be a key to why these children are prone to becoming alcohol abusers themselves.

For years, scientists have been reporting that a tendency to become an alcoholic can be inherited. With new findings appearing almost monthly, researchers are identifying some inherited physiological differences among children.

The differences may, researchers say, indicate a predisposition to alcoholism.

The newest studies reflect the

resourcefulness required in facing one of science's most elusive challenges: identifying genetic factors in human behavior.

One much-discussed finding is that college-age sons of alcoholics tend to have better eye-hand coordination and muscular control when they drink. They also tend to have a lower hormonal response to alcohol and to feel less drunk when they drink too much as compared to young men whose parents are not alcoholic.

Another group of researchers has shown that college-age daughters of alcoholics exhibit most of the same traits as the sons.

And young boys who do not drink themselves but whose fathers are alcoholics tend to have the

same unusual brain wave patterns seen in alcoholics, another research group finds.

What researchers strongly suspect is that children born with these various traits are more likely than others to actually become alcoholics.

According to Dr. Enoch Gordis, director of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, there are 10 million "full blown alcoholics" in the United States and an additional 7 to 8 million alcohol abusers. There is wide agreement that a tendency to alcoholism can be inherited.

"There were more than 100 studies published this century indicating a familial basis of alcoholism," said Dr. Henry Begleiter of the State

University of New York Health Science Center in Brooklyn.

Strong evidence indicates that this reflects genetic as well as social factors. Recent studies of adopted children of alcoholics indicate that 30 to 40 percent become alcoholics, regardless of the drinking habits of their adoptive parents.

In contrast, 10 percent of the general population is dependent on alcohol.

Among the first to study the children of alcoholics was Dr. Marc Schuckit of the University of California at San Diego, who began 13 years ago recruiting college students and examining their responses to alcohol.

So far, he has studied 400 men; half had alcoholic fathers and none were alcoholic themselves at the time of the study.

Dr. Schuckit and all the other researchers restricted themselves to children of alcoholic fathers to exclude the possibility that an alcoholic mother could have affected her child by drinking during her pregnancy.

Dr. Schuckit invented an apparatus with which he could give alcoholic or non-alcoholic beverages to the volunteers without letting them know which they were drinking.

All the drinks, real as well as sham, had the odor and taste of alcohol.

As a group, the sons of alcoholics said they felt less drunk than the sons of non-alcoholics and they performed better on tests of hand-eye coordination even when their blood alcohol concentrations were identical to those of the sons of non-alcoholics.

In addition, Dr. Schuckit reported, the sons of alcoholics swayed less when they walked and, finally, they had less

pronounced changes in those hormones whose levels rise in response to alcohol. Forty percent of the sons of alcoholics showed decreased sensitivity to alcohol in terms of perception of drunkenness, performance after drinking and hormone levels.

Dr. Schuckit found that was true of less than 10 percent of the control group.

Recently, Dr. Jack Mendelson and Dr. Barbara Lex of McLean Hospital in Boston repeated Dr. Schuckit's experiments, this time with daughters of alcoholics.

The researchers have studied about 50 women so far and their results, according to Dr. Lex, are in general agreement with Dr. Schuckit's.

Women had not been studied previously because hormonal changes during their menstrual cycles can change their responses to alcohol.

Dr. Mendelson and Dr. Lex overcame that obstacle by making sure, with blood tests, that all the women in their study were at the same hormonal stage in the menstrual cycle when they were tested.

Dr. Begleiter attacked the question of inheritance from a different perspective. He began, he said, more than 20 years ago by studying the brain waves of alcoholics.

He learned that he could measure electrophysiological patterns of the brain while subjects were asked to think, anticipate or remember. For example, he would show subjects a series of photographs. He would ask the subjects which photos they recognized and would note how their brain waves changed when they saw a familiar face in a picture.

He decided to use the method to study the brains of abstinent alcoholics to determine whether drinking had damaged their mental abilities. He found deficits, he said, and so he wondered whether the problems would clear up in time.

Some did clear up, Dr. Begleiter found, but others did not. "In the majority of cases, you wouldn't know anything was wrong until you did the test," he said.

"We got the idea that maybe some of the deficits that did not recover were not consequences of alcoholism but antedated it."

So he decided to study young children who had had no exposure to alcohol but whose fathers were alcoholics. He found that as many as 30 to 35 percent of the sons of alcoholic fathers had the deficits typical of alcoholics, whereas less than 1 percent of the boys of a matched control group did.

Dr. Begleiter said he was intrigued by the finding because a large study of adoptees in Sweden had indicated that about a third of the sons of alcoholic fathers become alcoholics themselves.

Dr. C. Robert Cloninger, an investigator in the Swedish study, has recently proposed that there are subgroups of alcoholics and that inheritance is more pronounced among those that use alcohol because it releases their inhibitions.

When Dr. Begleiter looked at this particular subgroup in Dr. Cloninger's classification, he found that 89 percent had the deficits on the brain wave test.



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FROM MEDICAL SYSTEMS



THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1987

ECONOMIC SCENE

U.S. and European Allies Enter an Era of Discontent

By LEONARD SILK New York Times Service

B OLOGNA — After the Wall Street plunge, which is still reverberating in markets around the world, Europeans are again looking to the United States for leadership to prevent the financial crisis from becoming a worldwide slump.

"Age makes me pessimistic," said Pierre Uri, a builder of the Marshall Plan in France after World War II. At a conference aimed at exploring the lessons to be learned from the Marshall Plan, held by the Bologna Center of Johns Hopkins University, speaker after speaker stressed the differences between the problems today and those that faced Western nations after World War II.

Ruprecht Vondran, executive director of the West German Iron and Steel Federation and a member of the West German parliament, said: "I wonder whether the time when Washington cares about the European cause is not past. Signs of a deep disenchantment in the United States abound. Rightfully, American politicians complain about European agricultural protectionism."

"Unfortunately," he added, "wonders over whether the European Community really sees itself as an outward-looking community or whether it is more and more becoming an inward-looking community are justified."

American discontent with Europe is intensified by what the United States regards as an inadequate contribution by Europeans to their own military defense. Mr. Vondran noted that Americans were under the impression that the Europeans were doing too little, seeking a "free ride at the expense of the American taxpayer and GI."

But the Europeans have their own grievances against the United States. They feel that the Americans have made a mess of their own economy and are basically responsible for the world crisis.

And the West Germans believe that the United States intends to make a military agreement with the Soviet Union over their heads.

In both the economic and military areas, West Germany, the key to creating a stronger U.S.-European relationship, has been going through a period of re-examination of its commitments to the United States and even to other Western European countries.

In his new book "Dreams and Illusions: The Drama of German History," Fritz Stern finds that this has been "a propitious time for dreams: Some Germans wish for a neutralized Germany, a 'super Switzerland,' that would allow the two German states to disengage from the two blocs, drop out from the conflict of the two superpowers that in their imagination have reached a kind of moral equivalency, just as they have reached an equivalency in arms."

Mr. Stern, on the right in West German politics, says, "There is a desire for greater assertiveness, for an end to self-laceration." This is the context within which West German economic and monetary policy has been made in recent months. The government and Bundesbank had been resistant to concerning their policies with the U.S. government and the Federal Reserve.

This was a key factor in the decision by Treasury Secretary James A. Baker Sr. to let the dollar fall. But the Wall Street drop is forcing a re-examination of thinking on all sides.

The danger that the stock market decline will infect the world economy is blotting out all other issues that have been dividing the Western countries. There is, however, no sense of the direction that a new overall plan can take or whether it can be devised in time.

Japan's Surplus in Trade Falls

But Gap With U.S. Worsens

By Reuters TOKYO — Japan's merchandise trade surplus narrowed to \$6.81 billion in October from \$7.43 billion in September, the Finance Ministry said Wednesday.

But the surplus with the United States, Japan's largest trading partner, was \$4.99 billion, the second-highest ever, up from \$4.86 billion in September and \$4.98 billion a year earlier.

In April, Japan posted a record surplus with the United States of \$5.14 billion. The preliminary figures, calculated after products clear customs, showed that Japan's exports to the United States rose 2.8 percent to \$7.72 billion from a year earlier, while imports increased 8.2 percent, but only to \$2.73 billion.

In October 1986, Tokyo's overall trade surplus was \$7.77 billion. The improvement for the month represented the sixth consecutive decline from year-earlier levels.

Japanese economists cautioned that October is usually an active month for shipments of Japanese goods to the United States and said that the dollar's recent slump against the yen should limit U.S. demand for Japanese exports in coming months.

Japanese industry sources have already said that automakers are likely to cut car exports to the United States by 5 percent from their See TRADE, Page 15



Edward M. Kerschner, investment strategist for PaineWebber, with some of his tools.

What the Bears of Summer Sensed

As Stocks Soared, a Handful Saw Signs That Cried 'Sell'

By Leslie Wayne New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Last August, when the weather was hot and stocks were high, Edward M. Kerschner, an investment strategist at PaineWebber Inc., knew something was wrong. His indicators, sensing catastrophe the way a seismograph measures tremors that precede a huge earthquake, showed the stock market was headed for a fall. To his clients he issued a warning: "Stocks are now unattractive for the first time since 1984."

That same month, Samson Wang, president of Beacon Capital Management, became troubled by the growing trade deficit and started selling stocks — by the hundreds of millions of dollars. By Oct. 11, Elaine Garzarelli, a money manager at Shearson Lehman Brothers, became so convinced of impending doom that she sent a special alert to a

thousand clients: "Then we just waited," Ms. Garzarelli recalled, "and boom, that was it."

This fortunate band — along with many others, known and unknown — were able to stay one step ahead of the stock market's collapse last month. They may not have pinpointed the exact time or the magnitude of the fall, but they took a bearish stance at a time when the market was being fueled by overwhelming bullishness.

Market strategists, whether they work for big brokerages or manage money for large institutions, rely on a variety of quantitative tools and on their own intuition. In retrospect, it seems clear that the stock market was heading for a collapse. But the market continued to set historic highs last summer, that was a minority opinion.

All this raises the question of what these strategists saw that

was different from the majority who believe that the bull market would climb even more.

Among these bears, however, there was little consistency: Some focused on monetary policy and others on the budget and trade deficits; some on investor psychology and others on corporate earnings. What all this shows is how hard it is to draw any lessons about which indicators are the best predictors.

For John D. Connolly, chairman of the investment policy committee at Dean Witter Reynolds, the key was rising interest rates, which meant that bonds were becoming more attractive to investors than stocks.

To Steven G. Einhorn, co-chairman of Goldman Sachs & Co.'s investment policy committee, it was that excess money was being drained from the financial See BEARS, Page 13

Britain Clears BA's Merger With Caledonian

By Warren Getler International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Britain granted conditional approval on Wednesday to the merger of the nation's two largest scheduled airlines, British Airways PLC and British Caledonian Group PLC.

In approving the merger, the government said the combination would strengthen BA's ability to compete with major foreign airlines worldwide.

Approval of BA's proposed takeover of the financially troubled British Caledonian had been widely expected, but with conditions that would prevent BA from completely dominating traffic in and out of Britain's Heathrow and Gatwick airports.

Under the terms of the decision outlined by Lord Young, Britain's trade and industry secretary, BA would surrender within a month of the merger Caledonian's licenses to operate domestic routes and flights to 10 European cities.

The BA-Caledonian group would be able to reapply to the Civil Aviation Authority for permission to fly routes surrendered by Caledonian, including those between Gatwick and Paris, Brussels and Nice. Its application would have equal footing with all airlines.

BA had proposed the step to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, which recommended to Lord Young after a three-month review that the merger be approved. The boards of BA and Caledonian had supported the marriage, but several smaller carriers had lobbied against it.

Debt-ridden British Caledonian, damaged by fierce competition on trans-Atlantic routes and those linking Britain and continental Europe, reported losses of £19.3 million for the financial year ended Oct. 31, 1986. Failing a merger with British Airways, Caledonian was expected to link up with a leading European carrier.

The Monopolies and Mergers Commission said that, in addition to enhancing competition against foreign airlines, the merger would remove "whatever risk there may be of the enforced liquidation of BCal — which faces financial difficulties."

See BA, Page 11

For the Dutch, Toll-Tunnel Proposal Rings Wrong

By Ronald van de Krol Special to the Herald Tribune

AMSTERDAM — The economic heartland of the Netherlands has become so clogged with cars, buses and trucks that the government is considering the once-unthinkable: allowing private investors to build a series of toll-road tunnels beneath important waterways.

The proposal is meeting with stiff opposition in a country where tolls — the obvious way for investors to recoup their money and make a profit — are exceedingly rare and even less popular.

"In the Netherlands, tolls have always been the exception rather than the rule," a Transport Ministry spokesman said. "But the idea is being studied just the same because it may be better to have a tunnel with a toll than no tunnel at all."

Transport Minister Neelie Smit Kroes is expected to decide this autumn whether four long-planned tunnels in and around Amsterdam and Rotterdam should be financed in part or in all by private investors such as pension funds, banks and insurance companies.

The government, which is trying to rein in state spending, last summer agreed in principle to let the private sector put up the 1.4 billion guilders (\$753 million) needed to build the four tunnels, and to allow tolls to be charged to recoup this investment.

But that raised the even thornier question of whether tolls also should be introduced at existing, state-owned tunnels. Despite the difficulty of deciding how a privately financed tunnel would work, there is no doubt about the need for the additional four tunnels in the Randstad, the

diamond-shaped urban agglomeration in the western part of the country that includes the Netherlands' four major cities, Amsterdam, The Hague, Rotterdam and Utrecht.

The Randstad is an urban planner's nightmare: six million of the country's nearly 15 million people live here, and the four cities are less

than an hour away from each other by car — when, that is, there are no traffic jams.

To further complicate the picture, the area is crisscrossed by rivers, canals and ports that inevitably cause traffic to bottleneck at bridges and tunnels.

A recent government study, prepared with the help of McKinsey & Co., showed that 400,000 people were stuck in traffic jams in the Randstad every day, with the number of frustrated drivers expected to rise to 500,000 by 1995 if a solution is not found. The economic costs of these traffic jams were put at 380 million guilders a year, and forecast to rise to 650 million guilders in 1995.

"But the effects of the problem go even further," the study noted. The general reputation of the Netherlands as a transit country for goods and as a site for foreign investors, particularly in the field of European transport and distri-

bution, is negatively influenced by these traffic jams.

A commission headed by Bart Le Blanc, vice chairman of F. Van Lanschot Bankiers NV, concluded this summer that the four new tunnels — two each in and around Amsterdam and Rotterdam — and other large infrastructure projects

could be financed by private enterprise as long as the financing conditions were right.

Institutional and other private investors would be prepared to put up 1 billion guilders a year — a sum equal to 3 percent of the annual investments of Dutch institutions — in loans and risk capital toward these projects, the commission added.

But it also made clear that these funds would be available only if the tunnels were allowed to levy a toll and if tolls were introduced at existing tunnels.

In a telephone interview, Mr. Le Blanc said he thought private enterprise would eventually play a role in building four Randstad tunnels, although it was unlikely that all four would be fully funded by risk capital. "A combination form of private and public funding may also emerge," he said.

Mr. Le Blanc said it was now up to the government to make clear

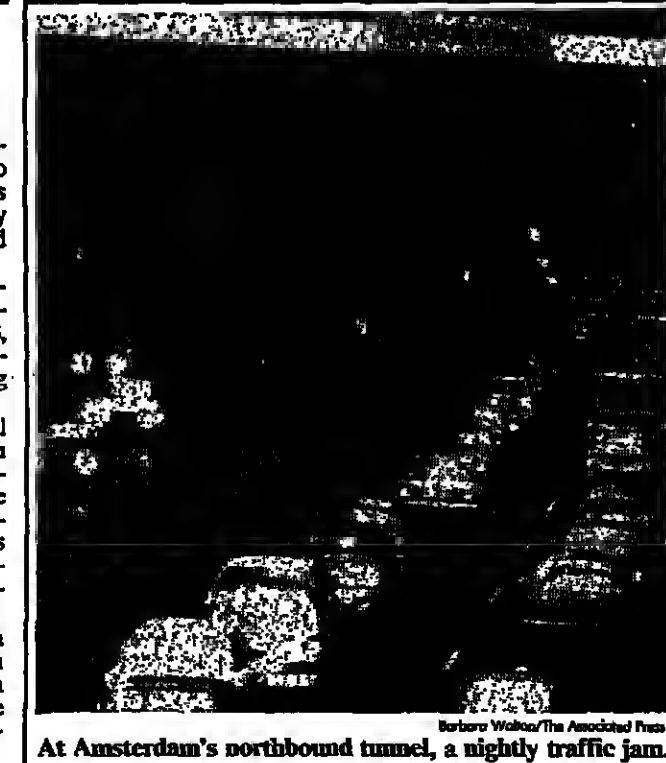
what the conditions for private-sector participation would be. He also said he thought Dutch motorists would be willing to pay tolls if they could be shown that this would alleviate traffic congestion.

However, a recent survey commissioned by the Dutch automobile owners association, ANWB, showed that 64 percent of the country's drivers were against paying tunnel tolls.

Paul Nouwen, director-general of the ANWB, said that Dutch drivers, who already have the highest car-operating costs in Europe except for the Danes, were prepared to help pay for new tunnels through, for example, higher gasoline taxes. But, he said, they rejected tolls.

"This country is too small for a toll system," Mr. Nouwen said. "In France they were able to build a national toll road alongside the provincial highways, but in Holland..."

See TOLLS, Page 11



At Amsterdam's northbound tunnel, a nightly traffic jam.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Country, Currency, and Rate. Includes entries for Australia, Canada, France, Germany, etc.

Chains in London, Tokyo and Zurich. Rates in other centers, New York closing rates. All commercial rates. To buy one pound; C: To buy one dollar; Units of 100; A/L: not quoted; N/A: not available.

Other Dollar Values

Table with columns for Currency, Par \$, and Rate. Includes entries for Australian dollar, Canadian dollar, etc.

Yield rates unless marked (local rates).

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and Source. Includes entries for 3-month, 6-month, 1-year, etc.

Money Rates

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and Source. Includes entries for 3-month, 6-month, 1-year, etc.

U.S. Money Markets

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and Source. Includes entries for 3-month, 6-month, 1-year, etc.

Gold

Table with columns for Location, Price, and Source. Includes entries for London, New York, etc.

Program Trades Not the Culprit, U.S. Agency Says

By Reuters WASHINGTON — Relatively few shares of stock were sold on Oct. 19 by firms using computers to shift investments between stocks and stock-index futures, a U.S. regulatory agency has reported.

In a preliminary report on recent market turmoil, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission said Tuesday that only about 9 percent of the stock sold on the New York Stock Exchange on Oct. 19 was associated with index arbitrage, a form of program trading.

Index arbitrage accounted for a smaller share of stock orders than usual, it said. On less hectic days it accounts for about 20 percent of volume.

Computer-related program trading involving stocks and stock-index futures has been blamed by some for exaggerating the stock market plunge. Investors commonly use stock-index futures, which are bets on the future price of a group of major stocks, to hedge against changes in stock prices.

But the report said, "These preliminary data indicate that futures-related trading did not constitute a major part of New York Stock Exchange volume on Oct. 19 and the following days."

Advertisement for CORUM watches, featuring a large image of a watch and text: 'CORUM The Romulus. An exclusive creation of watchmaking art. In Paris MORABITO 1, place VENDÔME Tel. 42.60.30.76'.

Advertisement for GUINNESS FLIGHT: 'GUINNESS FLIGHT MOVE TO BONDS DON'T JUST TAKE OUR WORD FOR IT... In the face of these uncertainties, it may seem only prudent to look for ways of reducing the risks in investment portfolios, by increasing the proportion invested in bonds and liquid assets and reducing the equity content.'

Advertisement for GUINNESS FLIGHT FUND MANAGERS (GUERNSEY) LIMITED: 'Our successful offshore fund group has at its core the best range of bond, money and currency funds available. Guinness Flight currently manage and advise total funds of US\$1,000 million in these sectors. The following Guinness Flight Global Strategy Funds are the investments that you should be immediately considering: Global Fixed Interest, Managed Currency, European Fixed Interest. These have all appreciated since the stock market slide started. Bonds have risen while equities have fallen. For a copy of the prospectus on the sole basis of which an investment may be made, please telephone David Paul on (0481) 712176 or complete the coupon. Please remember the value of your shares may go down as well as up.'

NYSE Most Actives table with columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume.

Market Sales table showing volume for NYSE, AMEX, and OTC.

NYSE Index table with columns for Composite, Industrials, Utilities, and Finance.

Wednesday's NYSE Closing logo and text: Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary table with columns for stock symbols and prices.

NASDAQ Index table with columns for Composite, Industrials, and Finance.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns for stock symbols and prices.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns for Treasury, Corporate, and Municipal bonds.

NYSE Diary table with columns for stock symbols and prices.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns for Buy, Sell, and % of Total.

Dow Jones Averages table with columns for Industrial, Transportation, and Composite.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns for Industrials, Financials, and Services.

Previous NASDAQ Diary table with columns for stock symbols and prices.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns for High, Previous, Close, and Total.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Rises on Firm Dollar

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rose modestly Wednesday in quiet Veterans Day trading as the dollar firmed. Traders said many investors were reluctant to participate ahead of the report on September U.S. merchandise trade due Thursday.

A strike by about 1,400 unionized NYSE clerks, trading floor reporters and other workers entered its second day on Wednesday. Stock market officials said the walkout and pocket lists had no effect on market operations. No talks were scheduled in the dispute, which has centered on the issue of retirement pay.

Prices were higher in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The NYSE composite index ended at 135.46, up 1.40 points, and the American Stock Exchange market value index gained 1.72 points to end at 246.26.

Mr. Groveman, head of equity trading at Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., said that the market is responding to the fact that it didn't sell off dramatically yesterday, when it had an opportunity to sell off.

Mr. Groveman said that the market is locked in a narrow range, with the Dow between 1,900 and 2,000. "This is a normal reaction to a market that has been sold down for the last couple of days," said Robert Ritter, a technical analyst at L.F. Rothschild Holdings Inc. "It's a quiet day, and I wouldn't read too much into it."

Mr. Ritter said several market participants were not trading because banks were closed in observance of the Veterans Day holiday. Mr. Ritter attributed part of the early advance to a firming of the dollar.

The Federal Reserve Board sets margin requirements on stock, while the CFTC approves margin requirements on the commodities and futures exchanges.

In an interim report on market turmoil in October, the commission said David Ruder, the SEC chairman, told the CFTC acting chairman, Kalo Hinzman, on Friday, Oct. 23, that the SEC had "met the evening before and had discussed the possibility of requesting a delay in the opening of futures markets on Friday."

Separately, Mr. Ruder called for a careful examination of whether a single government agency should set margin requirements for purchases of stock, futures and options.

Mr. Ritter said several market participants were not trading because banks were closed in observance of the Veterans Day holiday. Mr. Ritter attributed part of the early advance to a firming of the dollar.

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NYSE Most Actives table (continued) with columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume.

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Wall Street: 1,000,000,000 Dollars lost in a day. Invest in gold now. THE AUSTRALIAN NUGGET logo.

THE AUSTRALIAN NUGGET logo and text: "The Symbol of Gold Coin Excellence"

THE AUSTRALIAN NUGGET logo and text: "The Symbol of Gold Coin Excellence"

THE AUSTRALIAN NUGGET logo and text: "The Symbol of Gold Coin Excellence"

Large vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, partially obscured and containing various text and graphics.

The Knife Are Out In France

By William Phil... PARIS — It has been said that the French are better at civil war than at anything else, except for 1914-1918. The element of civil war in France is not a new phenomenon. It has been seen recently as Algeria, which was annexed by France in 1962, and as the chief of state, and World War II, when General de Gaulle was overthrown by the Vichy authorities. French politics have often been conducted as a series of coups and counter-coups. A national convention was convened in 1958 to elect a new president, but it was dissolved after a few days. A national referendum was held in 1969, but it was also dissolved. The election in 1981, during which a Socialist president was elected, was also a referendum. The Socialist president, François Mitterrand, was elected in 1981, but he was not elected as president until 1981. The Socialist president, François Mitterrand, was elected in 1981, but he was not elected as president until 1981. The Socialist president, François Mitterrand, was elected in 1981, but he was not elected as president until 1981.

Brown Boveri Lowers Profit Forecast; ASEA Merger Is Approved

Baden, Switzerland — BBC Brown Boveri & Co. said Wednesday that uncertainty on currency and stock markets had forced it to abandon its forecast that group profit would double in 1987, but said there would still be a substantial improvement. At the same time, shareholders of both Brown Boveri and of ASEA AB of Sweden approved plans to merge the two companies to form the world's largest electrical engineering group. At meetings in Baden, Switzerland, and Vasteras, Sweden, they voted overwhelmingly in favor of creating a new company, ASEA Brown Boveri, with projected annual sales of around 25 billion Swiss francs (\$18 billion) and a work force of 160,000. Brown Boveri made its statement about profits at the same extraordinary shareholder meeting. It noted that in 1986, net profit was 96 million francs, down 11.9 percent from 1985. The Brown Boveri chairman, Fritz Leutwiler, said last May that the group hoped to double the 1986 figure to around 200 million francs in 1987 and resume paying dividends after a two-year break. Boveri said group turnover for the first nine months was down 1 percent, at about 7 billion francs, from the 1986 period. As to the merger with ASEA, Mr. Leutwiler said it would create a

NTT Share Sale Success for Japan, Possibly Not for Buyers

TOKYO — The second tranche of privatized shares in Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. continued selling rapidly on Wednesday, the second day of the offering, but analysts warned that investors face heavy losses if the stock market continues to fall. "About 98 percent of the shares have been sold already," said an official at one of the big brokerages underwriting the sale of NTT's 1.95 million shares. "It has been a success." That means it also has been a success for the government, which will get an estimated 5 trillion yen (\$37 billion) from the sale, and for the underwriters, who will get about 60 billion yen from the government. But investors, who are paying 2.55 million yen each for the shares, could lose heavily because "it will be very difficult to keep NTT share prices from falling," said Toranobu Sugai, senior trader at the Shearson Lehman Brothers branch in Tokyo. The Tokyo stock market has lost about 21 percent of its value since Oct. 14, while NTT shares have fallen less than 10 percent in that period, closing Wednesday at 2.60 million yen. NTT prices were kept artificially high before the offering, analysts said, as cash-rich Japanese securities houses, the main underwriters, bought shares on their own accounts. "If it looks like NTT's price is going to fall below the issue price, then securities houses are allowed to buy a certain amount," a Finance Ministry official said. But now that the shares are off underwriters' books, they and the government have less interest in keeping the price high, analysts said. "I think they," the underwriters, "will probably let NTT shares act much more like a real market after Thursday," said Ron Napier, an analyst at Salomon Brothers in Tokyo. "If the market falls, they will also drop." The NTT stock also appears to be vastly overpriced, brokers said. Measured by its price-earnings ratio, NTT is four times more expensive than the average share listed on the Tokyo exchange, they said. The NTT issue contrasts starkly with the British government's huge sale last month of shares in British Petroleum Co. in the face of a continuing slump in world stock markets. Some analysts have estimated that BP's underwriters lost \$1.7 billion.

TOLLS: For Dutch, a Wrong Ring

(Continued from first finance page) In the province of Noord-Holland, which contains Amsterdam and the area north of the city and is divided by the North Sea Canal, a joint association of chambers of commerce has raised more than 4.5 million guilders from local companies to convince The Hague to immediately begin building the two additional tunnels for the area. The existing two tunnels, the Veijzen and the Coen, are clogged by notorious mile-long traffic jams every morning and night. The chambers of commerce intend to raise a total of 5.5 million guilders to help defray the extra interest rate charges of 70 million guilders that the government would incur if it had to borrow money to build both tunnels simultaneously. land there is just no room to build parallel systems that give drivers the choice of paying a toll or not. "Because of our size, it makes sense that the building of bridges, roads and tunnels has always been the government's responsibility," he said. The country's two largest employer organizations, the VNO and the NCW, which commissioned the Le Blanc report, also have come out in favor of keeping tunnels and similar projects in government hands. But if Dutch business groups are generally against toll tunnels, they are ardent proponents of the government's building the four new tunnels as quickly as possible.

Combustion Engineering Signs Soviet Joint Venture Contract

MOSCOW — Combustion Engineering Inc. of the United States said Wednesday that it had signed a joint venture contract in the Soviet Union, the first such arrangement concluded by an American company under Soviet legislation that took effect in January. The \$16 million contract with the Ministry of Oil Refining and Petrochemicals will set up a joint Soviet-U.S. company to provide refineries and chemical plants with instruments and computer software to improve productivity. The Soviet ministry will own 51 percent of the company and will appoint its board of directors, as called for under the legislation on foreign trade. Under terms of the act, the minority foreign partner is permitted to remit only profits from exports from the Soviet Union, Rybinsk

BA: U.K. Clears Merger

(Continued from first finance page) — or the breaking up of its business. Industry sources said that if the new group regained the British Caledonian routes, it would control 85 percent of the domestic market and 40 percent of international traffic passing through Britain. BA, however, says that it now controls only 48.2 percent of the domestic market and Caledonian, 6.4 percent. Most of the competition on international routes is from overseas carriers. Lord King, BA's chairman, said Wednesday that the airline would proceed with a new offer within 21 days, in accordance with British takeover regulations. The original offer lapsed automatically when the Ministry of Trade and Industry decided on Aug. 6 to refer the proposal to the mergers commission. On Wednesday, BA reported a better-than-expected 29 percent increase in second-quarter profit, to £142 million from £110 million a year earlier. Revenue for the quarter totaled £1.06 billion, up from £934 million. The airline, which was sold by the government to the private sector earlier this year, said its first-half pretax profit soared almost 65 percent to £232 million, from £141 million a year earlier. Revenue rose to £1.96 billion, from £1.69 billion. On the London Stock Exchange, BA's share price rose 20 pence to 145 pence in late trading. The government's deliberations on whether to permit the merger have been closely followed in the international airline industry. The decision is likely to prompt a rethinking among other European airlines on whether to pursue consolidation. "BA has come away pretty well, they got BCal largely intact," said Mr. Havard of James Capel. "There is no doubt that British Airways is a very lean and fit carrier. This will only improve BA's and Britain's competitive position against foreign carriers." He added that Britain's attempts to foster a strong "second force" within the industry made little sense if the second force was so financially unhealthy that it could not fly on its own thrust.

Net Asset Value on November 5, 1987

Pacific Selection Fund N.V. U.S.\$0.22 per U.S.\$1 unit. Pacific Selection Fund N.V.

Weekly net asset value Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

on 9-11-1987 US \$164.54 Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange Information: Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V. Herengracht 24, 1016 BS Amsterdam. Tel. +31-20-221188.

Weekly net asset value on 6-11-1987

€1.38.28 Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange Information: Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V. Herengracht 24, 1016 BS Amsterdam. Tel. +31-20-221188.

Market Dynamics

If a growth stock quadruples in a year and then slides back to its starting point during a crash scare, it may be getting ready to outpace the next time it flies. Long-time Indigo followers have seen this happen in cases such as Apple and Compaq and now we've put together an index of instances where it could happen again. Write, phone or telex for complimentary reports.

Olympia & York Buys Shares

TORONTO — Olympia & York Developments Ltd. said Tuesday it had acquired 240,000 subordinate voting shares of Campeau Corp. for investment purposes. Bringing its holdings in such shares of its fellow real estate company to 3,470,275.

An electronic stock market. An international network of computers through which shares are electronically traded with incredible speed. The market is NASDAQ, and the network was built with Unisys equipment. The National Association of Securities Dealers Automatic Quotation

system was founded in 1971. By 1978, daily volume was 11 million shares. Now, in 1987, an average of 155 million shares a day are traded on a network of 3,000 terminals over a 6 million square mile trading floor. Uptime for the central Unisys computer is 99.992%. "You can't leave that kind of network growth to chance. Build too fast and you waste money. Too

slowly and you compromise service," says Sam Vail. His Unisys team is responsible for helping NASDAQ plan and manage the network growth. "We've been through three generations of equipment without once stopping for software conversions," Sam proudly points out. "Unisys systems grow right alongside the customer. I guess that's what the power of 2 means." Unisys and NASDAQ. The power of 2.



"We kept NASDAQ running nonstop through three major upgrades."

Sam Vail, Account Executive, Unisys.

UNISYS The power of 2

Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the worldwide prices on the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE	52 Wk High	Low	Open	Close	Change
11.25	10.75	IBM	4.00	3.6	115.00	107.50	111.00	110.00	-1.00
11.00	10.50	AT&T	3.00	2.8	110.00	105.00	108.00	107.00	-1.00
10.75	10.25	GE	2.00	1.9	105.00	102.50	104.00	103.00	-1.00
10.50	10.00	Westinghouse	1.50	1.4	100.00	100.00	101.00	100.00	-1.00
10.25	9.75	General Electric	1.50	1.4	95.00	97.50	98.00	97.00	-1.00
10.00	9.50	IBM	4.00	3.6	115.00	107.50	111.00	110.00	-1.00
9.75	9.25	AT&T	3.00	2.8	110.00	105.00	108.00	107.00	-1.00
9.50	9.00	GE	2.00	1.9	105.00	102.50	104.00	103.00	-1.00
9.25	8.75	Westinghouse	1.50	1.4	100.00	100.00	101.00	100.00	-1.00
9.00	8.50	General Electric	1.50	1.4	95.00	97.50	98.00	97.00	-1.00

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 Wk High Low Open Close Change

11.25	10.75	IBM	4.00	3.6	115.00	107.50	111.00	110.00	-1.00
11.00	10.50	AT&T	3.00	2.8	110.00	105.00	108.00	107.00	-1.00
10.75	10.25	GE	2.00	1.9	105.00	102.50	104.00	103.00	-1.00
10.50	10.00	Westinghouse	1.50	1.4	100.00	100.00	101.00	100.00	-1.00
10.25	9.75	General Electric	1.50	1.4	95.00	97.50	98.00	97.00	-1.00

(Continued)

10.00	9.50	IBM	4.00	3.6	115.00	107.50	111.00	110.00	-1.00
9.75	9.25	AT&T	3.00	2.8	110.00	105.00	108.00	107.00	-1.00
9.50	9.00	GE	2.00	1.9	105.00	102.50	104.00	103.00	-1.00
9.25	8.75	Westinghouse	1.50	1.4	100.00	100.00	101.00	100.00	-1.00
9.00	8.50	General Electric	1.50	1.4	95.00	97.50	98.00	97.00	-1.00

Major Soviet Purchase Of U.S. Soybeans, Meal

WASHINGTON — Private exporters on Tuesday reported major sales of American soybeans and soybean meal to the Soviet Union, marking the first such purchases for the 1987-88 fiscal year that ends next Sept. 30.

The sales, well over the level of last year, followed a U.S. offer to Moscow on Monday of over more than two million tons of low-priced, subsidized American wheat.

According to the Agriculture Department, the Soviet Union bought 400,000 metric tons of soybeans and 150,000 metric tons of soybean meal, a huge increase from last year, when it bought only 68,000 tons of soybeans.

"That's a big step in the right direction, and we have indications that they're in the market for more, particularly on the meal side," said John Baize, Washington representative for the American Soybean Association, a lobbying and export promotion group.

Soybean meal is used as a protein ingredient in animal feeds. Soviet meal use has traditionally been low, limited by lack of familiarity with the product and of storage.

Copper Prices Rise To Their 7-Year High

NEW YORK — Copper producers, responding to increasingly tight supplies of the metal, have raised prices to their seven-year high.

Phelps Dodge Corp., the largest U.S. copper producer, raised its price by 4 cents a pound on Tuesday, to \$1.05. Cyprus Minerals Co. of Englewood, Colorado, raised its price 3 cents a pound, to \$1. And Asarco Inc. raised its copper price twice Tuesday for a total of 7 cents, to \$1.10 a pound.

The increases came after a jump last week in copper prices on the London Metal Exchange and the Commodity Exchange in New York. Spot copper closed on the Comex Tuesday at \$1.052 a pound, up 7.1 cents.

Analysts attributed the tighter supplies to a drop in producers' capacity. American copper producers, who suffered stinging losses for much of the 1980s, have scaled back output and have shut down more than a third of their capacity in the last five years.

S&P 100 Index Options

Strike	Call	Put	Call	Put
200	1.15	0.15	1.15	0.15
210	1.15	0.15	1.15	0.15
220	1.15	0.15	1.15	0.15
230	1.15	0.15	1.15	0.15
240	1.15	0.15	1.15	0.15

DM Futures Options

Strike	Call	Put	Call	Put
100	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
110	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
120	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
130	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
140	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15

U.S. Treasuries

Term	Rate	Yield	Price
3-month	5.5	5.6	101.50
6-month	6.0	6.1	101.50
1-year	6.5	6.6	101.50

Currency Options

Strike	Call	Put	Call	Put
100	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
110	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
120	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
130	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
140	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

Strike	Call	Put	Call	Put
100	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
110	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
120	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
130	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
140	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15

London Commodities

Commodity	Price	Change
SUGAR	12.50	+0.10
COFFEE	15.00	+0.20
WHEAT	18.00	+0.15
SOYBEANS	20.00	+0.10

DM Futures Options

Strike	Call	Put	Call	Put
100	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
110	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
120	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
130	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
140	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15

U.S. Treasuries

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Currency Options

Strike	Call	Put	Call	Put
100	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
110	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
120	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
130	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
140	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15

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110	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
120	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
130	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
140	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15

London Commodities

Commodity	Price	Change
SUGAR	12.50	+0.10
COFFEE	15.00	+0.20
WHEAT	18.00	+0.15
SOYBEANS	20.00	+0.10

DM Futures Options

Strike	Call	Put	Call	Put
100	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
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120	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
130	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
140	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15

U.S. Treasuries

Term	Rate	Yield	Price
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6-month	6.0	6.1	101.50
1-year	6.5	6.6	101.50

Currency Options

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100	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
110	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
120	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
130	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
140	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

Strike	Call	Put	Call	Put
100	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
110	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
120	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
130	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
140	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15

Dividends

Company	Per Amt	Pay Rec
Eastern Co	1.00	11-27
Nash Finch Co	0.50	11-27

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	1.25	1.25
Coffee, lb	1.15	1.15
Cocoa, lb	1.00	1.00

Company Results

Company	Revenue	Profit
British Airways	1987	1986
Commercial Union	1987	1986

Mitsubishi Cuts Ship Capacity

Agency France-Press
TOKYO Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. said Wednesday that it will cut shipbuilding capacity by about one-quarter, to about 625,000 tons, and close two of its eight shipyards. It gave no time frame for the moves, which are meant to offset a business slump.



The desk diary that picks up and goes with you

Half your life's story—or even more—is inscribed on the pages of your desk diary. Yet when you travel or go to meetings, most desk diaries are too cumbersome to take along.

That's why the International Herald Tribune—constantly alert to the needs of busy executives—had this desk diary especially designed for its readers. Bound in luxurious silk-grain black leather, it's perfect on your desk, offering all the noting space of any standard desk diary. Yet pick it up and you'll find it weighs a mere 340 grams (12 oz.).

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Eastern to Lay Off 9% of Work Force

The Associated Press
MIAMI—Eastern Airlines Inc. said Wednesday that it would lay off 9 percent of its 20,000 employees, out of a work force of 38,000, and warned that further cuts could follow unless labor costs were reduced.

The layoffs, which will begin Thursday and will be completed this month, represent more than 9 percent of the carrier's employees.

Eastern, which was acquired last year by Texas Air Corp., reported losses of \$67.4 million in the third quarter of 1987, wiping out modest profits earlier in the year. The company has had losses of \$300 million in the past decade.

"These cost reductions, painful as they are, are absolutely essential in our current environment," Eastern's president, Phil Baker, said. "The long-term answer to Eastern's problems is a revamped labor-cost structure. Lacking that, further reductions and restructuring should be anticipated."

The layoffs include 1,000 people in southern Florida, where Eastern is one of the largest private employers, and 700 in Atlanta. The rest are spread throughout the country.

Eastern, based in Miami, said the layoffs would mainly affect "indirect support functions," especially administration, and would include smaller reductions for aircraft maintenance work.

Eastern was fined \$9.5 million by the Federal Aviation Administration last year for sloppy maintenance records and has been the target of a slowdown by pilots complaining of poor maintenance.

The layoffs also set the stage for talks with the machinists' union, which represents 13,000 Eastern employees and has fought against pay cuts accepted by the pilots and flight attendants' unions. The machinists contract is up for renewal early next year, and Eastern has proposed pay reductions for unskilled workers.

Representatives of the machinists' union said they had not seen the announcement and would withhold comment.

On Tuesday, an Eastern official in Florida said the airline would participate in a state-sponsored program to use welfare recipients as reservation agents, with part of their salaries subsidized by the state, but the company later backed off the statement.

Marshall Wingo, Eastern's vice president of reservations, said participation in the state program would not be intended to replace current employees but to help the state's program.

But on Wednesday, Karen Cereznak, an Eastern spokeswoman, said the state had "made presentations to us, but we are not going to be hiring welfare recipients."

BEARS: As Stocks Soared, Some Saw Signs of a Crash

(Continued from first finance page)

Others, however, claim perfect records. Ms. Garzarelli said that she has called every market bottom and top since 1980 — a claim upheld in an audit that was done when Shearson Lehman was raising a \$430 million fund for her to invest. And, she added that her analytical model, which is based on 13 economic and monetary indicators, would have predicted the 1929 crash six months in advance.

Ms. Garzarelli spends two weeks a month working out of her Greenwich Village apartment: "I lock myself away and go through my indicators. I don't let anyone influence me. I forget about emotions."

The first sell sign came on Sept. 1, when the bellwether 30-year Treasury bond reached a yield of 9.3 percent and she directed Shearson to begin to sell stocks in the \$600 million Sector Analysis Portfolio that she manages. By Sept. 3, her indicators turned 75 percent bearish and by Oct. 11, they turned 92 percent bearish.

You had Alan Greenspan contradicting himself," she said, referring to the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. "We had lost control of the bond market and Japanese bonds had fallen out of bed. With bond yields at 10 percent, a 2,700 market on the Dow should have been at 2,000." The next two days, she and Shearson contacted more than 1,000 clients.

"Some were not believing," she recalled. "They kept saying that this time was different. But I wanted to get out and tell the truth. After a while, it sunk in."

Like Ms. Garzarelli, Mr. Wang of Beacon Capital believes that the key to being a good market strategist is "not to talk to many people."

Unlike the others, though, he doesn't publish his thoughts. Instead, he uses them to direct the \$800 million he manages for a variety of institutional clients including Dow-Jones Inc.

Mr. Wang is particularly concerned about the huge trade deficit, which he believes is the "root cause" of the market's plunge and is little understood by American investors who often take "too parochial" a view.

But he really started selling when the Fed began to tighten the money supply during the summer and interest rates shot up. "I thought the stock market was extremely overvalued at 2,700 and then the U.S. long-term bonds reached over 10 percent," he said. "I felt there was no value in the marketplace and that I should sell."

He began selling in August, and finished while the market plummeted during the week of Oct. 19. In fact, the severity of the one-day drop propelled him into action: "I had always thought that a meltdown was a possibility, so when I saw that the crash was there, I got out very quickly."

Right now, Mr. Wang holds no stocks and is extremely pessimistic, particularly if the trade deficit is not narrowed. "It's no fun for a money manager to be 100 percent in cash and waiting for the world to end," he said.

Where many portfolio strategists went astray was in allowing the heat and fury of the bull market to cause them to abandon their investment principles, said Mr. Kerschmer of PaineWebber. He advised managers of the \$600 million PaineWebber Asset Allocation Fund to reduce the fund's stock position to a mere 6 percent of its assets by the end of September.

"When the market went to 2,300 and then to 2,500 and to 2,700, some people decided to disregard their discipline and say that things must be different," he said. "Things just seemed to be too good to be true. But the key is discipline and it's hard to stay disciplined in the midst of a conceptual frenzy."

Whether the market over the next few months? At Dean Witter, Mr. Connolly said the cash he earned before the plunge "is not burning a hole in my pocket." He foresees "some major risks until the markets are settled down" and is advising clients to "keep their powder dry, stay cautious and look for better bargains in the future. The risks are still too high to commit."

Ms. Garzarelli believes the market might still fall to 1,500 to 1,700. At that level it would "probably be safe to be buying a little," she said.

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12 1/2	12 1/4	481 B	2.8	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+
12 1/2	12 1/4	481 B	2.8	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+
12 1/2	12 1/4	481 B	2.8	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close	Change
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12 1/2	12 1/4	481 B	2.8	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+
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12 1/2	12 1/4	481 B	2.8	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+
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12 1/2	12 1/4	481 B	2.8	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+
12 1/2	12 1/4	481 B	2.8	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+
12 1/2	12 1/4	481 B	2.8	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 10th Nov 1987

Fund Name	Price	Change
ALMAY GROUP	28.71	+
ALMAY GROUP	28.71	+
ALMAY GROUP	28.71	+

Other Funds

Fund Name	Price	Change
ALMAY GROUP	28.71	+
ALMAY GROUP	28.71	+
ALMAY GROUP	28.71	+

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Issuer	Rate	Term
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Alcoa	7 1/8	30 days
Alcoa	7 1/8	30 days

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Issuer	Rate	Term
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Alcoa	7 1/8	30 days
Alcoa	7 1/8	30 days

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Issuer	Rate	Term
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SPORTS

Black Quarterbacks Find a Smoother Path to the Pros

By Roy S. Johnson

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The current National Football League season will certainly be remembered for its strike, but it may also be recalled as the season when pro football showed signs of overcoming its lingering apprehension over the use of the black quarterback.

Before the strike, and for the first time in league history, three blacks were members of that exclusive club, starting NFL quarterbacks.

Two of them, Warren Moon of Houston and Randall Cunningham of Philadelphia, were already in their jobs at the start of the regular season. The third, Doug Williams of Washington, took over minutes after the season began when starter Jay Schroeder sustained a shoulder injury.

Even more critical to the emergence of the black quarterback is how the way of talented black college players will be accepted by the NFL. Several major teams have been guided by blacks this year, including the nation's two top-rated schools, Oklahoma — which on Saturday lost Jameel Fleury for the season — and Nebraska. Don McPherson has led unbeaten Syracuse back to prominence, while the likes of Notre Dame, Michigan and Southern Cal have also been having success with black quarterbacks.

Bill Nunn retired last year after two decades with the Pittsburgh Steelers. He was responsible for scouting the predominantly black colleges. "There was always an unwritten rule: 'Are they smart enough?'" Nunn said. "It was something you knew and saw. I think it's ridiculous that there have always been these kinds of labels."

"White is the color in going to have to come from with the colleges. Schools like Notre Dame, Pittsburgh, Michigan State and Michigan are beginning to develop quality black quarterbacks. They'll have to make it there first, because if you can't play in college, how can you play in the NFL?"

The success of Moon, Cunningham and Williams suggest a waning of whatever skepticism remains about the ability of a black quarterback to guide an NFL team. But many obstacles remain.

"The good news is that the sport can finally acknowledge that color doesn't have anything to do with a player's leadership abilities," said Tom Tutko, a professor of psychology at San Jose State University, who has written on the subject of blacks and leadership. "The bad news is that if the black quarterback fails to do well, he's still apt to be picked on for his color, not his performance."

hinders a player's chances for a pro career because he lacks training and experience.

And there remains a stereotype that the black player, thanks to superior athleticism, is better suited for playing wide receiver, running back or defensive back than quarterback.

"Those are just roadblocks for coaches who are afraid to use guys who can do all those things," Nunn said. "If a guy has 4.6 speed along with the ability to throw the ball, he can create havoc. What's beginning to happen is that many of the better athletes are playing quarterback. In time, coaches won't have any choice."

"There's no particular reason or explanation for it," said Joe, Central State's coach. "One can't rule out racism. We have it in the rest of society, and that impacts on the number of quarterbacks who are black. It still prevails because the quarterback is supposed to be the team's intellectual leader. It's perceived that the black quarterback may not be able to get the job done."

Briscoe was the first black quarterback to become a regular starter in the NFL, but after a commendable rookie season in 1968, when he threw 14 touchdown passes in 11

games for Denver, he was suddenly waived and was never told why. Later, Briscoe signed with Buffalo and was moved to wide receiver, where he became an all-pro.

His was not an unusual experience. Other black quarterbacks have been convinced even earlier that they would be better served by playing another position.

As a child, Fred Solomon, the former San Francisco 49er wide receiver, dreamed of playing quarterback. As early as high school, he began getting subtle signals. "Teachers, people in the community said I would probably be a better running back because of my speed and quickness," he said. "My coach even suggested it."

Solomon didn't succumb to those pressures until he came to the 49ers. He threw 10 passes in his first season, 1978, before focusing on playing wide receiver. He retired after the 1985 season after 11 years in the league and is currently a 49er scout.

While Briscoe struggled to cope with learning a new position, he helped a young teammate, Harris. At 6-foot-3 and 221 pounds (99.8 kilograms), Harris may have been the first black player who was molded into an NFL quarterback.

During four years at Grambling, Harris was the product of a mission by his coach, Eddie Robinson. "Right after he signed me, Coach went to New York for a coaches conference where everyone asked him if he was ever going to produce a black quarterback for the pros," said Harris. "He took it to heart. After four years, I was prepared to compete."

That was in 1969, his rookie year. Eighteen years later, the black quarterback like Harris, schooled in the nuances of his position, is still an anomaly.

"That's the tarnish on the system that produces players," said Tom Landry, coach of the Dallas Cowboys. "The thing we're seeing now in the black quarterback, as a whole, is that he's an awfully good athlete, but the tendency is still to look at him more as a runner than a passer. The trend is still toward using the drop-back quarterback. We're still not in the position in the NFL where the running quarterback can be a dominant factor."

Despite Harris's strong collegiate credentials, several pro teams asked him before the draft if he would be willing to play another position. He wouldn't agree to that, and was ignored until Buffalo selected him in the eighth round of the 1969 draft. It was such a blow that Harris considered passing on pro football altogether.

Robinson finally persuaded him to report. "He said if I didn't go, we might not ever have a black quarterback in the pros," said Harris, who passed for 8,156 yards in 12 seasons with Buffalo, the Los Angeles Rams and San Diego.

At 6-foot-3 and 210, Warren Moon flew straight into the league's so-called quarterback mold. And yet, following a stint in the CFL, he struggled for acceptance during his first three seasons in Houston. Now, having led the Oilers close to respectability, his ultimate contribution to the legacy of the black quarterback may be his qualities as a leader. Moon is Houston's player representative, and was a visible presence throughout the community during the strike.

"There are so many different levels you have to overcome to gain respect," Moon said. "There's the professional level, and that's where I didn't think I would get a viable opportunity when I first left college. The other level is just in proving yourself as a leader. I believed that if I had the chance to prove myself in one area, I could do it easily in the other."

"The quarterback is clearly the leader of a team and there was always that uncertainty as to whether a team would follow a black leader," said Tutko, the psychologist. "But what's happened in all sports is that rather than designated leaders, leaders have emerged based on performance."

Watching such players as Taylor and McPherson next season will be interesting. "What's happening will increase the enthusiasm of the young black prospective quarterback," said Joe. "Moon, Williams and Cunningham are showing that it can be done, that they will be given a fair opportunity to play the position if they're effective and proficient at their craft. That should be all the incentive they need."

The breakthrough is on the verge of coming," Nunn said. "In three or four years, the guys who were freshmen and sophomores are going to come knocking at the door of the NFL, and somebody's going to have to let them in."



Steve Bedrosian: The winner in relief

Bedrosian Named Top NL Pitcher

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — In the closest voting in the history of the National League Cy Young Award, Steve Bedrosian of the Philadelphia Phillies won the 1987 honor Tuesday and in the process became the 59th player to earn \$1 million or more this year.

Bedrosian, only the third relief pitcher to win the National League award, edged Rick Sutcliffe of Chicago by two points and Rick Reuschel of San Francisco by three. Bedrosian, who led the league with 40 saves, received 57 points, Sutcliffe 55, and Reuschel 54 from the 24-man panel of the Baseball Writers Association of America.

The previous closest finish in the league voting occurred in 1981, the strike-shortened season, when Fernando Valenzuela defeated Tom Seaver by three points, 70-67.

By winning the award, Bedrosian gained a \$100,000 bonus from the Phillies, giving him a 1987 income of \$1,050,000. He had an \$825,000 salary and previously had earned two other bonuses — \$25,000 for being on the league's All-Star team and \$100,000 for being named the league's No. 1 relief pitcher.

Said Bedrosian, who lives in Duluth, Georgia: "I went to the airport and waited for a telephone call. If I won it, I'd come. If not, I'd just turn around and go home. I didn't want to get too excited in case it didn't happen. But it did happen, and I had a heckuva fight. I ran up and down the aisles."

Orel Hershiser of Los Angeles was fourth in the voting with 14 points; Nolan Ryan of Houston and Dwight Gooden of New York tied for fifth (12); Mike Scott of Houston was seventh (9) and Bob Welch of Los Angeles eighth (3). Two writers vote from each league city, with points achieved on the basis of five for first, three for second and one for third.

No pitcher was named on all 24 ballots. Bedrosian, who set a major-league record during the season by registering saves in 13 consecutive appearances, was named on 17, four fewer than Sutcliffe.

The voting indicated the lack of strong candidates. Sutcliffe had a 15-4 record July 28 but gained only three victories the rest of the season. He finished 18-10. Reuschel apparently gained support because he led the league in earned-run average much of the season (he finished at 3.09) and because of the five victories he gained in his first six starts after the Giants acquired him from Pittsburgh.

Reuschel received eight first-place votes, only one less than Bedrosian, but was listed on only six other ballots, receiving four seconds and two thirds. Bedrosian, who picked up his 40 saves in 43 opportunities, had two seconds and six thirds to go with his nine first-place votes. Sutcliffe had four firsts, nine seconds and eight thirds.

The only other relievers to win the National League award were Mike Marshall of Los Angeles (1974) and Bruce Sutter of Chicago (1979).

Sparky Lyle, Rollie Fingers and Willie Hernandez have won the award in the American League as relievers.

Bedrosian's award also marks the fourth time in the decade that a Phillie has won it. Steve Carlton was the winner in 1980 and 1982, and John Denny in 1983. (NYT, UP)

France Thrashes Romania, 49-3, in Rugby

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AGEN, France — The French launched Europe's international rugby season with a 49-3 rout of Romania here Wednesday. The Armistice Day match confirmed the Romanian decline that was on show at the World Cup in New Zealand and Australia last May.

France's tough forwards ground the adversary down in an unspectacular first half. Their reward came later with a penalty try when the Romanians were reduced to collapsing a goal-line scrum.

Right wing Philippe Berot tallied 25 points with three penalty goals, six conversions and the first of France's seven tries. Left wing Patrice Lagisquet and center Marc Andrieu each scored two tries and prop Pascal Ondars one.

After good finetune work and overall defense in the early going, the Romanians tired, visibly. Repeated stops for real or feigned injuries failed to block the French avalanche.

In a 34-point second half, center Denis Charvet, scrum-half Pierre Berbizier and full-back Serge Blanco made the show, with their forwards always on hand to keep the attacks flowing.

Romania's points came from a dropped goal late in the first half by flyhalf Dimitru Alexandru. (JHT, AFP)

SCOREBOARD

Football

National Football League Leaders

Table with columns for American Conference and National Football League Leaders, listing teams and statistics.

Basketball

National Basketball Association Standings

Table with columns for Eastern Conference, Western Conference, and National Basketball Association Standings, listing teams and records.

European Soccer

Championship Qualifiers

Table with columns for European Soccer, Championship Qualifiers, listing teams and scores.

Hockey

National Hockey League Standings

Table with columns for National Hockey League Standings, listing teams and records.

Some Top Horses to Skip Breeders' Cup

Bloc of Eastern Owners, Trainers Objects to California Venue, Late Date of Races

By Steven Crist New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The seven Breeders' Cup races at Hollywood Park on Nov. 21 drew 106 preliminary entries Tuesday, but several of the nation's top runners were not among them.

This fourth edition of the Breeders' Cup has become the most controversial because a small but powerful bloc of Eastern owners and trainers is withholding its horses.

This group, which includes the owner-breeders Claiborne Farm, Ogden Phipps and Paul Mellon, and the trainers Woody Stephens, Mack Miller and Claude McLaughlin, objects to the unusually late date of this year's races, and to their being held in California for the third time in four years.

The outstanding horses being withheld are Forty Niner, the top 2-year-old and favorite for next year's Triple Crown races; Java Gold, the leading 3-year-old who was injured after his handlers had decided not to run him; Personal Ensign, the top 3-year-old filly, and Creme Fraiche, the richest horse in the world.

In all, only 25 of the 78 horses who have won Grade 1 stakes races in North America this year have been entered.

Breeders' Cup officials announced Tuesday's 106 pre-entries as the most ever, but records show that 110 horses were pre-entered for the 1985 races at Aqueduct.

Not all of the entrants will run. Three of the races drew overflow fields that will be trimmed by a selection committee, and other horses are likely to drop out. Nine horses were entered for more than one race.

Final entries, with post positions and lockeys, will be drawn Wednesday.

The seven races should decide most of the sport's divisional titles, some by default.

It would take an exceptionally strong performance in the Juvenile to threaten Forty Niner's claim to the 2-year-old title, while whichever Luskis trainee wins the Juvenile Fillies will earn that division's lead.

Saccharis would have to win the Distaff to unseat Personal Ensign as the champion 3-year-old filly.

Groovy will probably be the top sprinter whether or not he wins the Sprint, and another Grade I score by Theatrical in the Turf might topple the retired Manila as top grass horse.

The 3-year-old and horse-of-the-year titles hinge on the Classic.

Aflect or Alysbeba probably would win both titles with a victory. If they lose, Java Gold is the likely 3-year-old champion and possibly the horse of the year.

Ferdinand, atop the handicap division along with Creme Fraiche, also could be year's top horse if he wins the Classic.

The races have a new order of this year: Sprint, Juvenile Fillies, Distaff, Mlle. Juvenile, Turf and Classic.

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